

Annual Report 1982

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Manitoba Immigration Information Bulletin

Immigration and Settlement Branch,
Department of Employment Services
and Economic Security

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HIGHLIGHTS - IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA

- * The planned level of immigrant intake to Canada for 1982 was 130,000 to 135,000. The actual intake was 121,247. Manitoba's proportion of 4,931 (4.1% of the Canadian total) was 8.0% less than the 1981 intake of 5,359. However, Manitoba's intake continued to represent the traditional 4% to 5% of the national total during this period. Canada's 1982 actual intake was 5.8% less than it was in 1981.
- * Only Quebec and Prince Edward Island increased their level of intake over 1981 levels by 213 and 39 immigrants respectively.
- * British Columbia and Ontario experienced the largest decline in the number of immigrants with 3,011 and 1,859 fewer immigrants respectively.
- * The Philippines has been the dominant source country of immigrants destined to Manitoba in the past four years, except for 1979 and 1980 when Vietnam was the top source country. In recent years (1981-1982) there has been a shift from Asian/Pacific countries to Eastern European countries, but the former still dominate.
- * The number of immigrants from Poland more than doubled from 1981 (256) to 1982 (579) (most were of the designated class).
- * Three-quarters of all immigrants indicated Winnipeg as their community of destination in each of the past four years.
- * In 1982, 43.9% of all immigrants were of family class, 20.8% were of the refugee/designated class, and 35.3% were independents. There has been a decrease in the proportion of refugee/designated class immigrants and an increase in the proportion of independents in 1981-1982 over 1979-1980.

- * Family class immigrants from Asian/Pacific countries made up 27.7% of 1982 total annual immigration. This was the largest single group followed by refugee/designated class immigrants from Eastern Europe (12.4%) and independent class immigrants from the United Kingdom (8.2%).
- * The federal government sponsored 56.8% of the refugees destined to Manitoba in 1982. Private groups sponsored the remaining 43.2%.
- * Approximately 60% of annual immigration is made up of the 16-44 aggregated age cohorts. This compares with 45.6% for Manitoba's population.
- * The ratio between the number of male and female immigrants has been near 1 : 1 for each of the past four years.
- * Half of all immigrants in the past four years are principal applicants, 15% are spouses of the principal applicants and the remaining 35% are dependent children and dependent adults.
- * The proportion of immigrants having Canadian language capability has increased annually from 40.3% in 1979 to 55.8% in 1982. Refugee/designated class immigrants have the highest proportion with no Canadian language capability (85.1%)
- * English, Tagalog and Polish were the top three mother tongue languages in 1982 with 24.1%, 15.6%, and 13.0% respectively.
- * International immigrants in 1982 tended to have higher educational qualifications than did immigrants in the previous three years. Of the working age immigrants in 1982, 41.6% had more than secondary education. This contrasts with 33.1% in 1981 and 26.1% in 1980.

- * In 1982, 73.8% of all immigrants were of working age (16-64 years of age). Of these, 36.7% were non-workers. Of the 63.3% that were workers, 67.9% were non-selected, 27.5% were selected workers, 4.0% were entrepreneurs, and 0.6% were self-employed.
- * One-quarter of selected workers in 1982 were assisted relatives with the remaining three-quarters being other independents.
- * The majority (89.0%) of non-selected workers in 1982 were family class and refugee/designated class immigrants.
- * Non-workers in 1982 consisted of family class (69.1%), refugee/designated class (7.1%) and independent class (23.7%) immigrants.
- * The proportion of selected workers is expected to decline significantly in 1983 due to the federal government's policy temporarily restricting selected worker immigration to those who have prearranged employment.
- * The proportion of selected workers having prearranged employment decreased by 21.4 percentage points from 1980 to 1982 (68.2% to 46.8%).
- * The top three source countries for selected workers in 1982 was Great Britain (22.5%), the United States (12.4%) and the Philippines (10.4%).
- * Poland, the Philippines, and Vietnam were the major source countries at 23.3%, 16.5%, and 10.5% of non-selected workers respectively.
- * Half of the non-workers came from three source countries: the Philippines (33.0%), India (8.5%), and Great Britain (8.0%).
- * Canadian language capability of working age immigrants in 1982 was 76.4% of selected workers, 51.3% for non-selected workers and 70.7% for non-workers.

- * The top three occupational groups for selected workers in the past four years are product fabricating, assembling, and repairing (38.5%), natural sciences, engineering and mathematics (11.2%) and medicine and health (7.7%). For non-selected workers it has been product fabricating, assembling and repairing (18.8%), clerical and related (9.3%) and construction (6.1%).
- * Of the selected workers in product fabricating, assembling and repairing occupations, 70.7% were sewing machine operators. Of the non-workers in the same major occupational group, 12.0% were seamstresses, 11.3% were sewing machine operators, 10.2% were dressmakers, 9.3% were motor vehicle mechanics and 6.9% were mechanic helpers.
- * There was a total of 4,411 employment authorizations issued in 1982, the majority (57.7%) being issued to Americans. The largest major occupational group was art, literary, and performing art occupations (25.3%).
- * The number of employment authorizations issued have increased 35.3 percentage points in the four year period 1979 to 1982.
- * The number of student authorizations increased 60.5% from 2,382 in 1979 to 3,824 in 1982. In the four year period, 50.8% of all student authorizations were issued to students intending to study at the University of Manitoba. 24.7% of all authorizations issued were for students studying at primary and secondary schools.
- * The top three source countries for authorizations issued to students in 1982 were Hong Kong (39.7%), Malaysia (16.6%), and the United States (6.4%).
- * The number of Minister's Permits issued in 1982 was 431, or 25.3% higher than the 1981 level of 344.
- * The number of Minister's Permit Extensions were up by only 7 from 377 in 1981 to 344 in 1982.

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INTRODUCTION

One of the aims of the 1976 Immigration Act, proclaimed in 1978, was to avoid volatile fluctuations in immigration intake so that programs for, and the costs of, helping new arrivals to Canada become settled would not be subject to sudden or frequent variation. Since 1978, immigration intakes have varied less dramatically than in the previous two decades; the exception in 1980 was attributed to the unforeseen influx of Indochinese refugees.

With the tabling of the Annual Report to Parliament on Immigration Levels for 1982 in November of 1981, the federal government introduced a three-year planning cycle to improve the coordination of immigration inflow and to enhance the capacity for more precise longer-range planning. At that time, the federal government announced that it would be appropriate to admit 130,000 to 135,000 immigrants in 1982, 134,000 to 144,000 in 1983, and 130,000 to 145,000 in 1984. In 1982, 121,147 immigrants were actually admitted.

Manitoba receives approximately 4% to 5% of the total national level of immigrants. The proportion reflects Manitoba's proportion of total Canadian population (4.2% based on January 1, 1983 intercensal count).

In its report tabled in November 1982, the federal government announced it had revised downward the levels for 1983 and 1984 to 105,000 - 110,000 and 115,000 - 125,000 respectively, and added the 1985 level of 120,000 - 135,000. The levels were reduced because of "current economic circumstances". In November 1983, the federal government deemed it appropriate to continue the restriction on selected workers that it had established in 1982, and again revised downward the levels established to 90,000 - 95,000 for 1984, 100,000 - 110,000 for 1985 and introduced a level of 105,000 - 120,000 for 1986.

The two main components of population growth are natural increase (births minus deaths), and net international and interprovincial migration (immigration minus emigration). For the intercensal periods between 1921 and 1981, the contribution of natural increase to total population growth generally exceeded 70%, and at times equalled 100%. In recent years, however, net international migration has become relatively more important to population growth, mainly because total fertility rates have fallen so dramatically. For almost fifty years, fertility fluctuated between 2.6 and 3.9, but since 1960, it has declined to the present rate of 1.7, well below the replacement level of 2.1.

Even with the decline in fertility rates in the past two decades, the contributions of natural increase to total population growth exceeded those of international immigration. In Manitoba during the past 20 years, net natural increase added an average of 10,000 people per year whereas net international immigration added an average of only 2,600 people per year. Manitoba had an average net loss of approximately 7,100 people per year due to interprovincial migration over the same time period. All components considered, Manitoba's population increased by approximately 5,500 per year in the last 20 years.

Emigration from Canada can only be estimated as the federal government neither requires exit visas nor keeps an exit register. Up to 1981, Statistics Canada had been using an intercensal annual emigration estimate based on data for immigration to the United States and the United Kingdom, plus a constant assumption for all other countries. To make these estimates more accurate, however, Statistics Canada recently chose a method based upon family allowance and income tax data. This change has resulted in a downward revision of emigration estimates for the period 1976 to 1981, from 75,000 per year to 52,000 per year. The new estimate for 1982 is 44,400.

A lower emigration estimate has direct impact on the calculation of net immigration and also on projections of future population, which are based on assumptions about natural increase and net immigration. With gross immigration constant, a smaller emigration estimate results in a larger figure for net immigration. The difference may appear to be small when one considers total Canadian population size, but it becomes significant when assumptions about net immigration are projected over time when future population scenarios are derived.

This annual report presents a detailed analysis of immigration statistics for international immigration destined to Manitoba by year during the period January 1, 1979 to December 31, 1982 with specific analysis for the calendar year 1982. The first section deals with summary information on annual landings to Canada and the provinces. Section II deals mainly with annual landings of immigrants specific to Manitoba. The third section analyzes the working age (16 - 65 years) component of landed immigrants with specifics on source countries, language, education and intended occupations. The final section presents an analysis of non-landed or temporary immigration which includes employment authorizations, student authorizations and Minister's permits.

SECTION I

ANNUAL LANDINGS TO CANADA AND THE PROVINCES

Over the past 10 years international immigration to Manitoba has fluctuated from a low of 3,574 in 1978 to a high of 7,683 in 1980 (Figure 1). A high influx of immigrants during the period 1973 to 1975 was due to a recruitment drive of approximately 500 sewing machine operators from the Philippines along with associated family reunification. The Southeast Asian refugee movement accounted for most of the rise in the 1980 levels.

The peak of the Southeast Asian movement began late in 1979 and ended near the close of 1980 (Figure 2). Since that movement, immigration levels to Manitoba have slowly decreased, as have the Canadian totals.

Canada's intake of international migrants declined from 128,618 in 1981 to 121,147 in 1982 (-5.8%). Manitoba's intake declined from 5,359 to 4,931 (-8.0%) for the same period (Table 1).

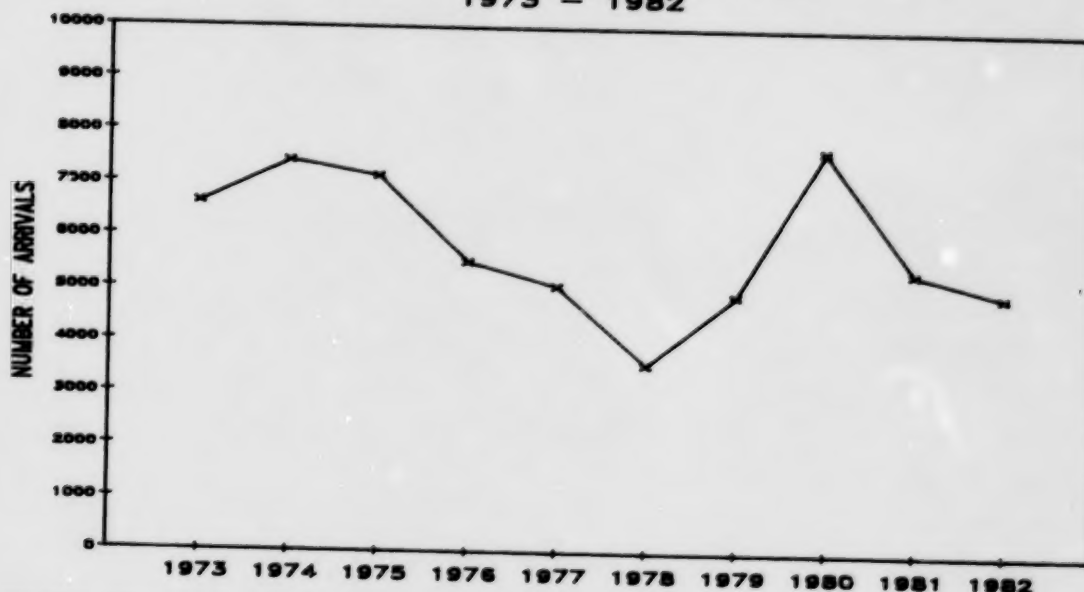
British Columbia received 3,011 fewer immigrants in 1982 compared to 1981. This was by far the largest decline in terms of actual numbers. Ontario was second to British Columbia in terms of decline with 1,859 less immigrants destined to that province.

Only Quebec and Prince Edward Island increased their intake over 1981 levels, but only by 213 and 39 immigrants, respectively.

Manitoba has maintained its 4.5% of the total national level over the past four years (Table 2). This proportion reflects Manitoba's proportion of total Canadian population over the same period (4.2%). Manitoba experienced a low of 4.0% in 1979 and a high of 5.4% in 1981. Most provinces were consistent in their proportional intake.

On a per capita basis Alberta, British Columbia and Ontario received the highest levels of immigration in 1982 at 7.7, 6.8, and 6.1 immigrants per 1,000 capita respectively (Table 3). Manitoba is fourth highest at 4.7 per thousand. The maritime provinces have the lowest per capita levels.

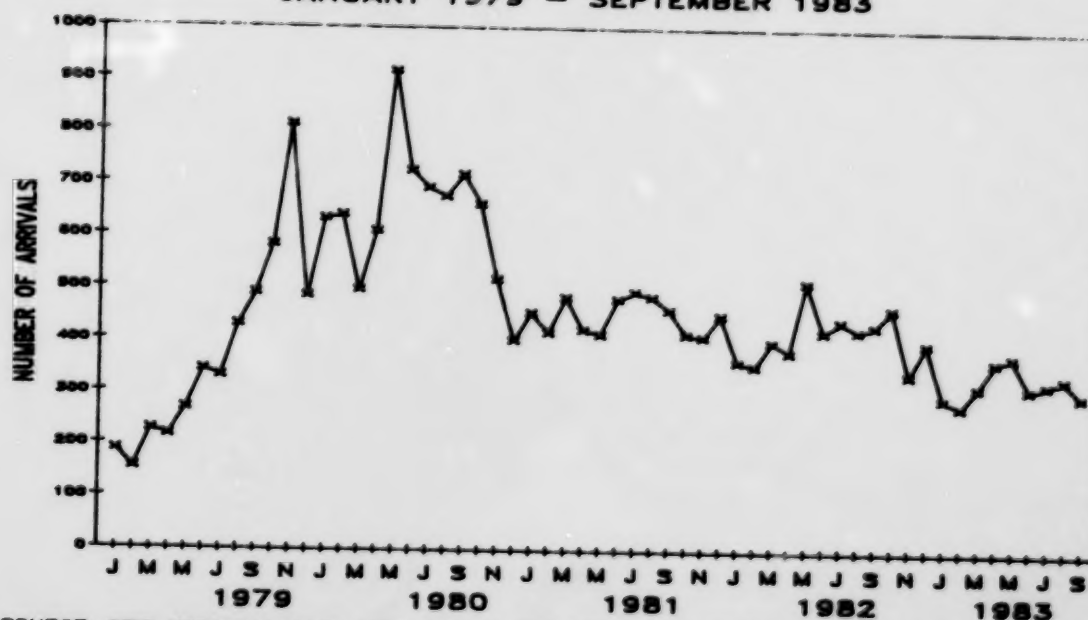
FIGURE 1
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
TEN YEAR - ANNUAL TOTALS
1973 - 1982



SOURCE: CEIC LIDS MAGNETIC TAPE

COMPILED BY: IMMIGRATION & SETTLEMENT BRANCH

FIGURE 2
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
MONTH OF ARRIVAL
JANUARY 1979 - SEPTEMBER 1983



SOURCE: CEIC MAGNETIC TAPE. 1983 DATA IS PRELIMINARY. COMPILED BY IMMIGRATION & SETTLEMENT.

Table 1

INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO CANADA AND THE PROVINCES
ANNUAL LANDINGS 1979-1982

	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>
Newfoundland	553	541	480	406
Prince Edward Island	289	190	126	165
Nova Scotia	1,336	1,616	1,403	1,254
New Brunswick	1,145	1,207	988	751
Quebec	19,522	22,528	21,118	21,331
Ontario	51,947	62,257	54,890	53,031
Manitoba	4,522	7,683	5,359	4,931
Saskatchewan	2,760	3,603	2,401	2,125
Alberta	12,778	18,839	19,294	17,948
British Columbia	16,586	24,437	22,007	18,996
N.W. Territories/Yukon	208	109	201	180
Not Stated	69	17	351	29
Canada Total	112,096	143,117	128,618	121,147

Source: CEIC Statistical Reports

Table 2

INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO THE PROVINCES
ANNUAL PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL LANDINGS 1979-1982

	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>
Newfoundland	0.49	0.38	0.37	0.34
Prince Edward Island	0.25	0.13	0.10	0.14
Nova Scotia	1.19	1.13	1.09	1.04
New Brunswick	1.02	0.84	0.77	0.62
Quebec	17.42	15.74	16.42	17.61
Ontario	46.34	43.50	42.68	43.77
Manitoba	4.03	5.37	4.17	4.07
Saskatchewan	2.46	2.52	1.87	1.75
Alberta	11.40	13.16	15.00	14.82
British Columbia	14.80	17.07	17.11	15.68
N.W. Territories/Yukon	0.19	0.08	0.16	0.15
Not Stated	0.06	0.01	0.27	0.02

Source: CEIC Statistical Reports

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Table 3

INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO CANADA AND THE PROVINCES
LANDINGS PER 1000 CAPITA 1979 - 1982

	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>
Newfoundland	0.96	0.93	0.82	0.70
Prince Edward Island	2.35	1.53	1.01	1.33
Nova Scotia	1.58	1.90	1.64	1.46
New Brunswick	1.63	1.71	1.39	1.06
Quebec	3.11	3.57	3.33	3.29
Ontario	6.11	7.26	6.36	6.06
Manitoba	4.38	7.47	5.20	4.73
Saskatchewan	2.88	3.72	2.45	2.14
Alberta	6.35	9.06	8.93	7.67
British Columbia	6.45	9.27	8.12	6.78
N.W. Territories/Yukon	3.08	1.61	2.85	2.55
Canada	4.68	5.91	5.25	4.90

Source: CEIC Statistical Reports

SECTION II

ANNUAL LANDINGS TO MANITOBA

A. SOURCE AREAS AND SOURCE COUNTRIES (Tables 4 and 5)

Traditionally, Asian/Pacific countries have been the area from which most of Manitoba's immigrants originate. This is followed by Europe, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

In recent years (1981 - 1982) there has been a shift from Asian/Pacific countries to European countries, but the former still dominate.

The Philippines has been the most dominant source country in the past four years except for 1979 and 1980 when Vietnam was the top source country due to the Southeast Asian refugee movement (Table 5). Over the last several years, the bulk of the Philippine movement has consisted of family reunification: 88.4%, 72.3%, 94.4% and 93.8%, respectively for 1979, 1980, 1981 and 1982 (family class and assisted relative).

The number of immigrants from Poland more than doubled from 1981 (256) to 1982 (579). Most of the immigrants from Poland were of the designated class category which is similar in nature to the refugee class.

There was a slight increase in the number of German and American immigrants in 1982 (113) compared to 1981 (79).

The top ten source countries are the main countries of last permanent residence for immigrants destined to Manitoba. The top ten source countries account for approximately three-quarters of all immigration. Other individual countries make up less than 1% of annual immigration each.

B. COMMUNITIES OF DESTINATION (Table 6)

Winnipeg is by far the predominant center of destination for immigrants to Manitoba. Three-quarters of Manitoba's annual immigration is destined to Winnipeg. Other places of destination in 1982 were Brandon (2.0%), Thompson (1.3%), The Pas (0.8%), Flin Flon (0.6%), and Steinbach (0.5%).

C. IMMIGRATION CLASS (Figures 3 to 4d, Tables 7 to 9)

Family class immigration is the largest category of immigration destined to Manitoba, representing 43.9% of 1982 immigration (Table 7, Figure 3). The independent class (including retirees, entrepreneurs and self-employed categories) accounted for 28.2% of 1982 immigration. The assisted relative portion of the independent class was 7.1% in 1982.

Family class immigrants destined to Manitoba in 1982 are fewer in number but higher in proportion than in the previous two years. This class remains the dominant component of immigration to Manitoba.

Convention refugee and designated class immigration was at its highest level in 1980 at 2,808 (36.5% of the total movement that year) mainly due to the Southeast Asian refugee movement. The number decreased to 817 in 1981, although at 15.2% this remained a significant component. The year 1982 saw an increase over 1981 levels in this class, mainly due to designated class immigration from Poland and other Eastern European countries (Table 8).

The independent class component has been declining in numbers since 1980 as a result of reduced levels in total immigration, although as a proportion of the total Manitoba movement, it remains relatively stable at around 20.0%. Further reductions are predicted for this class as a result of the federal government's May 1982 temporary restriction on selected worker immigration. The restriction applies to independents without prearranged employment.

The source areas for independent class immigrants vary from year to year. Generally, the source areas are the United Kingdom, Europe, and Asian/Pacific countries.

Family class immigrants from the Asian/Pacific countries were by far the largest single group of immigrants destined to Manitoba in 1982 (Figure 4a, Table 9). They made up 27.7% of 1982's total annual immigration. The second largest group was refugee and designated class immigrants from Europe (12.4%). The third largest group was independent class immigrants from the United Kingdom (8.2%).

In 1981, family class immigration from Asian/Pacific countries was the largest component followed by independent class immigration from the United Kingdom, and finally refugee and designated class immigration from Asian/Pacific countries (Figure 4b).

The top three groups in 1980 were all from Asian/Pacific countries, led by refugee and designated class immigration and followed by family and independent class immigration (Figure 4c). Similar rankings are seen in the 1979 data, except the third highest group was family class immigration from Europe (Figure 4d).

D. REFUGEE AND DESIGNATED CLASS CATEGORIES AND SPONSORSHIPS (Tables 10 and 11, Figure 5)

Refugees and designated class immigrants come to Canada under several programs. The ongoing refugee program and selected designated class immigrants are federal government assisted. The family class sponsored and group sponsored refugee and designated class immigrants are considered to be privately sponsored.

Private sponsorship accounted for 64.2% and 52.7% in 1979 and 1980, respectively, during the height of the Southeast Asian refugee movement. Federal government assisted cases were predominant during 1981 and 1982 accounting for 60.2% and 56.8% respectively.

E. SEX AND AGE (Tables 12 to 14)

Age group distribution has not changed significantly in the past four years. Approximately 60% of annual immigration is made up of the 16-44 aggregated age cohorts. About one-quarter of all immigrants are under 16 or over 64 years of age.

The ratio between male and female immigrants has been near 1 : 1 in the past four years (Table 13).

Table 14 presents the family status, marital status and sex of immigrants ages 65 years plus for the period 1979 to 1982. The male/female ratio for elderly immigrants for the four year period was 1.0 : 1.2, slightly higher than for the general immigrant group.

F. FAMILY STATUS (Table 15)

Generally, half of all immigrants are principal applicants. Approximately 30% of the remaining immigrants are spouses of the principal applicants, and 70% are dependent children and adults. These proportions have not changed significantly in the past four years.

There is a greater proportion of dependents among refugee and designated class immigration of 1979 and 1980 than in the subsequent two years, or than among other classes in any of the last four years.

The 1979 and 1980 refugee and designated classes contained higher proportions of dependents (41.6% and 45.2% respectively) than other classes of immigrants in the four years from 1979 to 1982, when an average of 34.5% of all immigrants were dependents.

G. CANADIAN LANGUAGE CAPABILITY AND LANDINGS BY MOTHER TONGUE

(Tables 16 to 18, Figure 6)

The proportion of immigrants having English language ability increased from 38.0% of total immigration in 1979 to 53.3% in 1982 (Table 16). The converse is true with regard to proportions not having Canadian language ability (neither English nor French): 59.7% in 1979, 44.2% in 1982.

The proportion of immigrants having French and both English and French language ability remained fairly constant at 1.0% for each category during the period 1979 to 1982.

There is a high positive correlation (0.88) in the last four years between the proportions of refugee and designated class immigration and the proportions of immigrants not having Canadian language capability.

Figure 6 presents the Canadian language capability of immigrants destined to Manitoba in 1982 by their class of immigration (proportions for each of the classes are similar to previous years). Refugee and designated class immigration and the assisted relative category of independent immigration have the highest proportions with no Canadian language capability, 85.1% and 65.1%, respectively. Independent and family class immigration have the largest proportions with Canadian language capability, 78.0% and 65.2% respectively.

With regard to immigrant children, the proportion not having Canadian language capability has declined from 76.8% in 1979 to 52.3% in 1982 (Table 17). This decline is directly related to the decline in intake of refugee and designated class immigration from Southeast Asia which had a higher than average proportion of dependent children.

English was the mother tongue (first language learned and still understood) of approximately one-quarter of all immigrants destined to Manitoba in 1982 (Table 18). During the 1979 - 1980 Southeast Asian refugee movement, the proportion of immigrants indicating English as their mother tongue was at its lowest, 16.8% to 17.7%.

The proportion of immigrants indicating Tagalog as their mother tongue has remained fairly constant during the 1979 - 1982 four year period. It fluctuated from 15.5% in 1979 to 17.8% in 1981.

Polish mother tongue immigrants ranked fourth and third in the top ten mother tongue list in 1981 and 1982 with 5.0% and 13.0% of total immigration respectively. These proportions are actually higher than the proportions of immigrants indicating Poland as their country of last permanent residence, 4.8% and 11.7% for the same time periods respectively (Tables 18 and 15).

H. EDUCATION QUALIFICATIONS AND YEARS OF SCHOOLING (Tables 19 and 20)

The proportion of immigrants having more than secondary education is higher for 1982 immigrants than for immigrants destined to Manitoba in the previous three years. Of the working age immigrants (ages 16-65) destined to Manitoba in 1982, 41.6% had more than secondary education (Table 19). This contrasted with only 26.1% in 1980.

Working age immigrants in 1979 had a higher proportion with no education at all (9.3%) than in the later three years. The 1979 proportion of 9.3% is almost double the 5.4%, 4.5% and 5.1% for 1980, 1981 and 1982 respectively.

Similar trends are evident in Table 20 with regard to comparisons in the number of years of schooling for immigrants. Of particular significance is the reduction in proportions of immigrants 6-15 years of age indicating zero years of schooling: 57.2% in 1979 as compared to 20.6% in 1982. Also significant is the change in proportion of immigrants 16-64 years of age having more than 12 years of schooling, 19.9% in 1979 as compared to 32.5% in 1982.

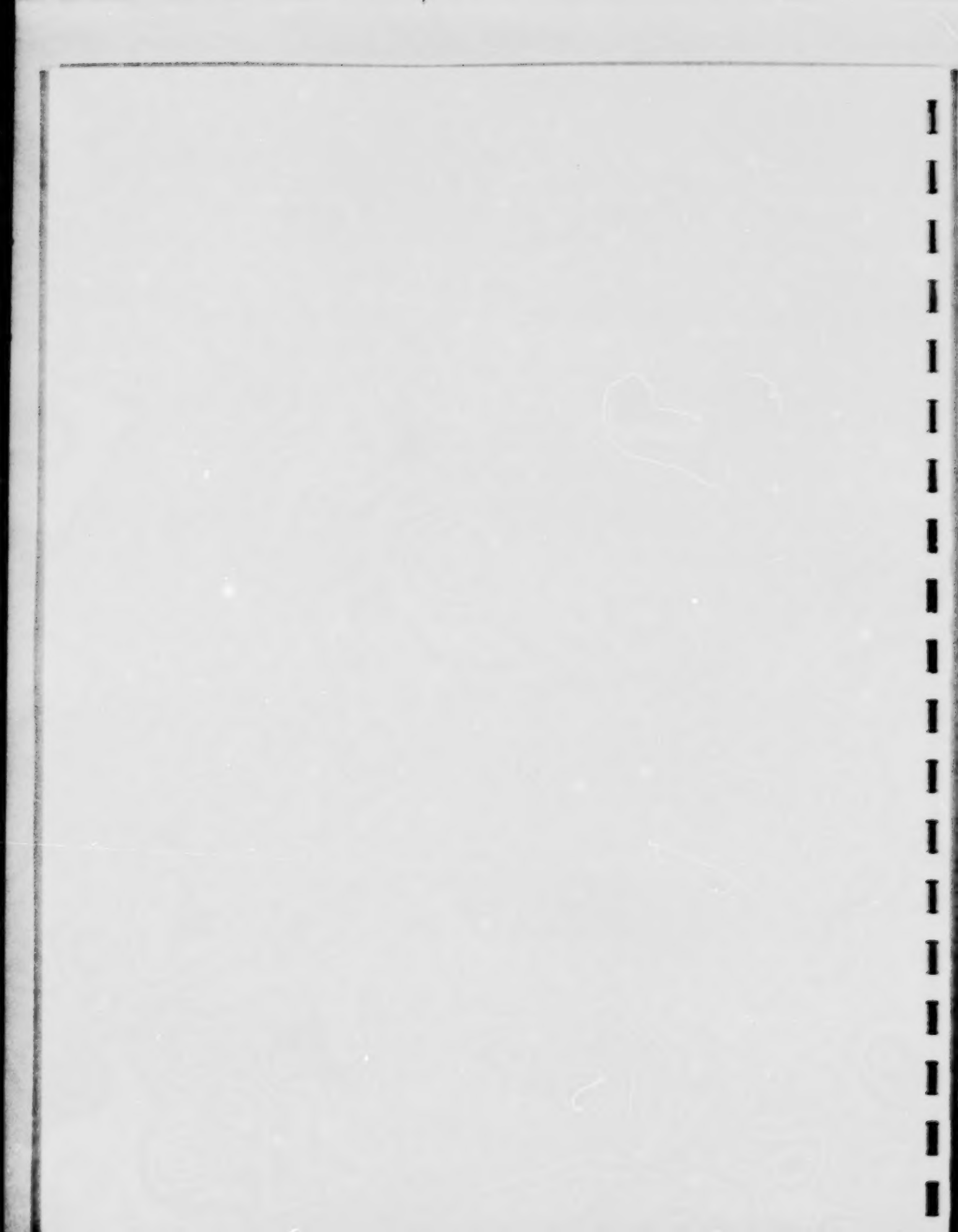


Table 4

INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA

WORLD AREAS OF CLPR* 1979 - 1982

World Areas	# (%)	1979	1980	1981	1982
Africa/Middle East		117 (2.6)	149 (1.9)	143 (2.7)	175 (3.5)
Asia/Pacific		2,753 (60.9)	5,001 (55.1)	2,749 (51.1)	2,117 (42.9)
U.S.A.		284 (6.3)	357 (4.6)	306 (5.7)	347 (7.0)
Other Western		347 (7.7)	473 (6.2)	380 (7.1)	382 (7.7)
Europe		715 (15.8)	990 (12.9)	1,020 (18.9)	1,333 (27.0)
United Kingdom		306 (6.8)	713 (9.3)	786 (14.6)	574 (11.6)
TOTAL		4,522	7,683	5,384	4,931

* CLPR - Country of Last Permanent Residence

Source: CEIC LIDS Magnetic Tapes.

Table 5

INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
TOP TEN SOURCE COUNTRIES (CLPR)* 1979-1982

<u>1979</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>%</u>
Vietnam	1,044	23.1	Vietnam	1,902	24.8
Philippines	823	18.2	Philippines	1,589	20.7
Laos	406	9.0	Great Britain	713	9.3
Great Britain	306	6.8	Laos	501	6.5
U.S.A.	284	6.3	U.S.A.	357	4.6
Hong Kong	150	3.3	India	354	4.6
India	126	2.8	Hong Kong	198	2.6
Azores	107	2.4	U.S.S.R.	152	2.0
U.S.S.R.	103	2.3	China	143	1.9
Chile	90	2.0	Germany	108	1.4
Top Ten	3,439	76.1	Top Ten	6,017	78.3

<u>1981</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>%</u>
Philippines	1,126	20.9	Philippines	988	20.0
Great Britain	688	12.8	Poland	579	11.7
Vietnam	450	8.4	Great Britain	577	11.7
India	315	5.9	Vietnam	375	7.6
China	306	5.7	U.S.A.	347	7.0
U.S.A.	268	5.0	Germany	260	5.3
Poland	256	4.8	India	248	5.1
Korea	200	3.7	Hong Kong	171	3.5
Hong Kong	162	3.0	Guyana	92	1.9
Germany	147	2.7	China	88	1.8
Top Ten	3,918	72.8	Top Ten	3,725	75.5

% - percent of total annual immigration

* CLPR - Country of Last Permanent Residence

Source: CEIC LIDS Magnetic Tapes.

Table 6

INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
TOP TEN COMMUNITIES OF DESTINATION 1979-1982

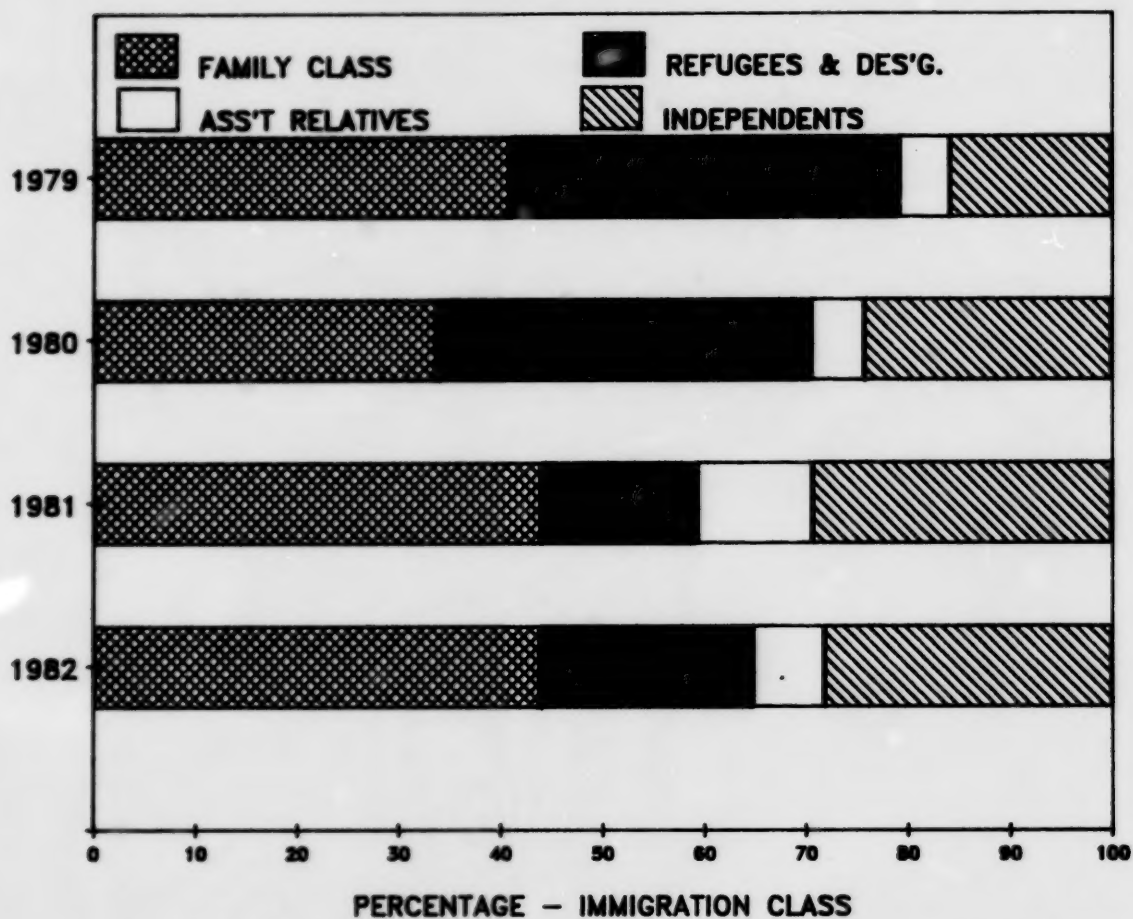
<u>1979</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>%</u>
Winnipeg	3,549	78.5	Winnipeg	5,894	76.7
Brandon	147	3.2	Brandon	277	3.6
Steinbach	58	1.3	Steinbach	108	1.4
Thompson	51	1.1	Morden	101	1.3
Winkler	39	0.9	Thompson	67	0.9
Morden	31	0.7	Selkirk	65	0.8
Selkirk	29	0.6	Portage la Prairie	62	0.8
The Pas	24	0.5	Flin Flon	41	0.5
Niverville	23	0.5	Oak Lake	38	0.5
Flin Flon	22	0.5	Virden	29	0.4
Top Ten	3,973	87.9	Top Ten	6,682	87.0

<u>1981</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>%</u>
Winnipeg	4,120	76.5	Winnipeg	3,836	77.8
Brandon	179	3.3	Brandon	97	2.0
Flin Flon	159	3.0	Thompson	66	1.3
Thompson	83	1.5	The Pas	38	0.8
Steinbach	55	1.0	Flin Flon	30	0.6
Selkirk	47	0.9	Steinbach	29	0.6
Morden	42	0.8	Portage la Prairie	23	0.5
Virden	21	0.4	Winkler	22	0.5
Winkler	16	0.3	Selkirk	21	0.4
Swan River	15	0.3	Russell	18	0.4
Top Ten	4,737	88.0	Top Ten	4,180	84.8

% - percent of total annual immigration

Source: CEIC LIDS Magnetic Tapes.

FIGURE 3
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
IMMIGRATION CLASS
1979 - 1982



SOURCE: CEIC LIDS MAGNETIC TAPE.

COMPILED BY: IMMIGRATION & SETTLEMENT BRANCH

Table 7

INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA

IMMIGRATION CLASS 1979-1982

Class	# (%)	1979	1980	1981	1982
Family Class		1,858 (41.0)	2,602 (33.9)	2,368 (44.0)	2,164 (43.9)
Designated Class and Convention Refugees		1,716 (38.0)	2,808 (36.5)	817 (15.2)	1,024 (20.8)
Independent Class (all Categories)		948 (21.0)	2,273 (29.6)	2,199 (40.8)	1,743 (35.3)

Independent Class Categories					
Assisted Relatives		231 (5.1)	407 (5.3)	612 (11.4)	350 (7.1)
Retired		17 (0.4)	21 (0.3)	33 (0.2)	56 (1.1)
Entrepreneurs		21 (0.5)	18 (0.2)	13 (0.2)	39 (0.8)
Self Employed		99 (2.2)	250 (3.3)	313 (5.8)	284 (5.8)
Other Independents		580 (12.8)	1,577 (20.5)	1,228 (22.8)	1,014 (20.6)
TOTAL		4,522	7,683	5,384	4,931

Source: CEIC LIDS Magnetic Tapes.

Table 8

INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
TOP FIVE SOURCE COUNTRIES
OF CONVENTION REFUGEES AND DESIGNATED CLASS IMMIGRANTS
1979-1982

<u>1979</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>%</u>
Vietnam	1,038	60.5	Vietnam	1,897	67.6
Laos	406	23.7	Laos	500	17.8
U.S.S.R.	95	5.5	U.S.S.R.	147	5.2
Kampuchia	34	2.0	Kampuchia	34	1.2
Czechoslovakia	29	1.7	Czechoslovakia	29	1.0
Top Five	1,602	93.4	Top Five	2,607	92.8

<u>1981</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>%</u>
Vietnam	422	51.7	Poland	455	44.4
Poland	121	14.8	Vietnam	279	27.2
Laos	104	12.7	Germany	47	4.6
Czechoslovakia	42	5.1	Czechoslovakia	35	3.4
U.S.S.R.	30	3.7	Laos	34	3.3
Top Five	719	88.0	Top Five	850	83.0

% - percent of total annual convention refugee and designated class immigration.

Source: CEIC LIDS Magnetic Tapes.

Table 9

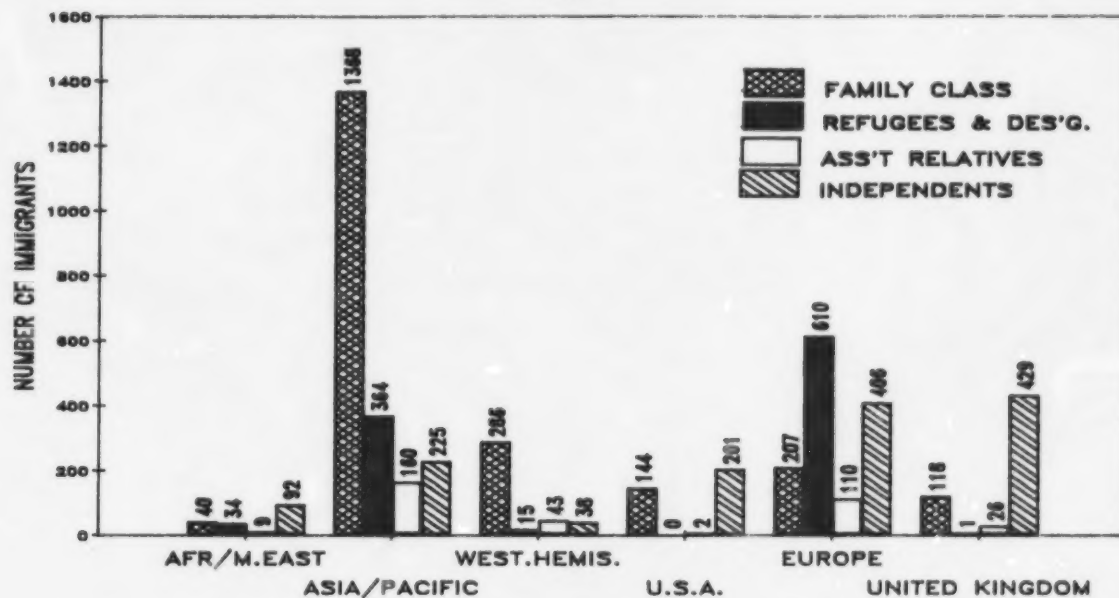
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
IMMIGRATION CLASS BY WORLD AREAS 1979-1982

WORLD AREAS

Immigration Class by Year	United Kingdom	Europe	Africa/ Middle East	Asia/ Pacific	U.S.A.	Other Western
<u>Family Class</u>						
1979	104	302	60	1,032	113	239
1980	95	259	49	1,688	180	322
1981	121	272	57	1,535	134	233
1982	118	207	40	1,368	144	286
<u>Refugees & Designated</u>						
1979	0	168	2	1,503	0	43
1980	0	262	11	2,516	0	19
1981	3	217	8	566	0	13
1982	1	610	34	364	0	15
<u>Assisted Relatives</u>						
1979	41	79	10	61	1	5
1980	30	105	7	190	11	64
1981	57	183	30	286	4	52
1982	26	110	9	160	2	43
<u>Independents</u>						
1979	161	166	45	157	170	60
1980	588	364	82	607	166	68
1981	605	348	48	362	168	82
1982	429	406	92	225	201	38
<u>T O T A L</u>						
1979	306	715	117	2,753	284	347
1980	713	990	149	5,001	357	473
1981	786	1,020	143	2,749	306	380
1982	574	1,333	175	2,117	347	382

Source: CEIC LIDS Magnetic Tapes.

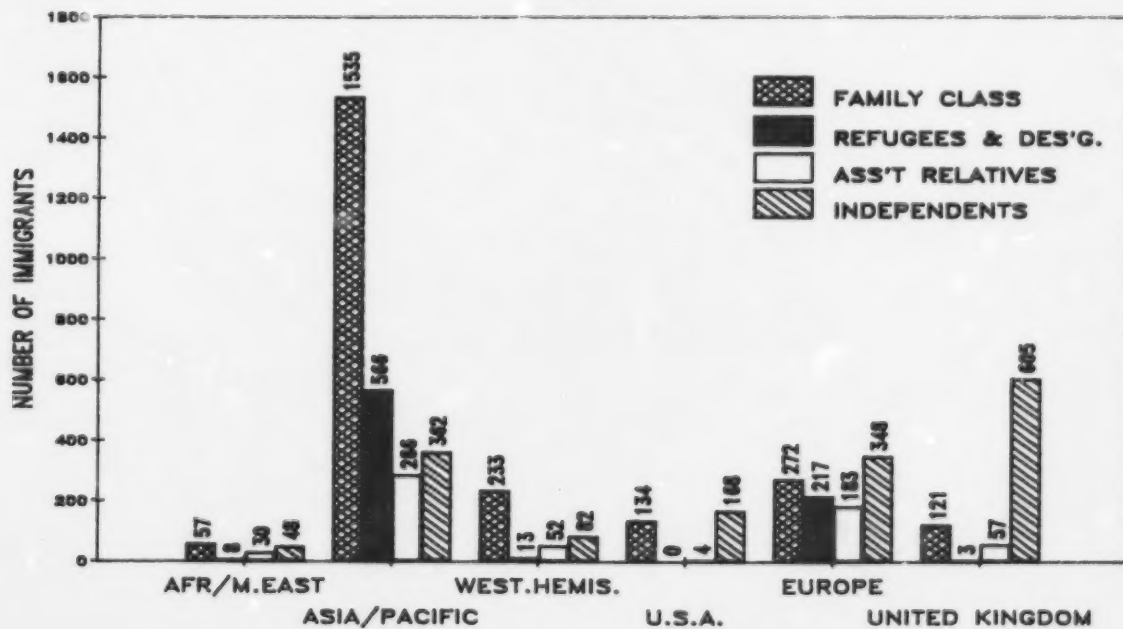
FIGURE 4a
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
IMMIGRATION CLASS BY WORLD AREA
1982



SOURCE: CEIC LIDS MAGNETIC TAPE

COMPILED BY: IMMIGRATION & SETTLEMENT BRANCH

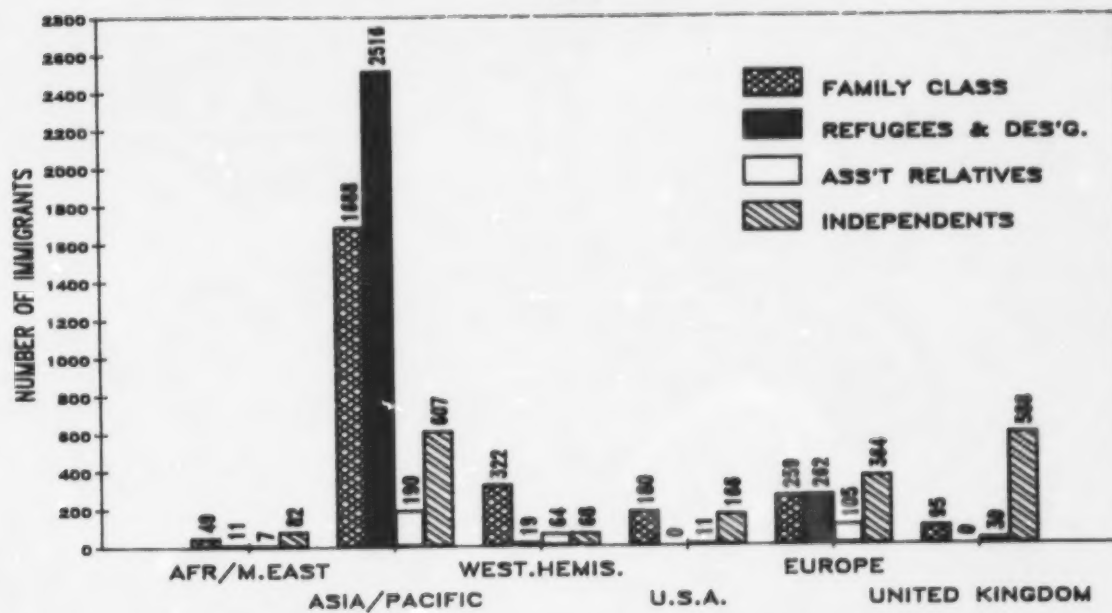
FIGURE 4b
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
IMMIGRATION CLASS BY WORLD AREA
1981



SOURCE: CEIC LIDS MAGNETIC TAPE

COMPILED BY: IMMIGRATION & SETTLEMENT BRANCH

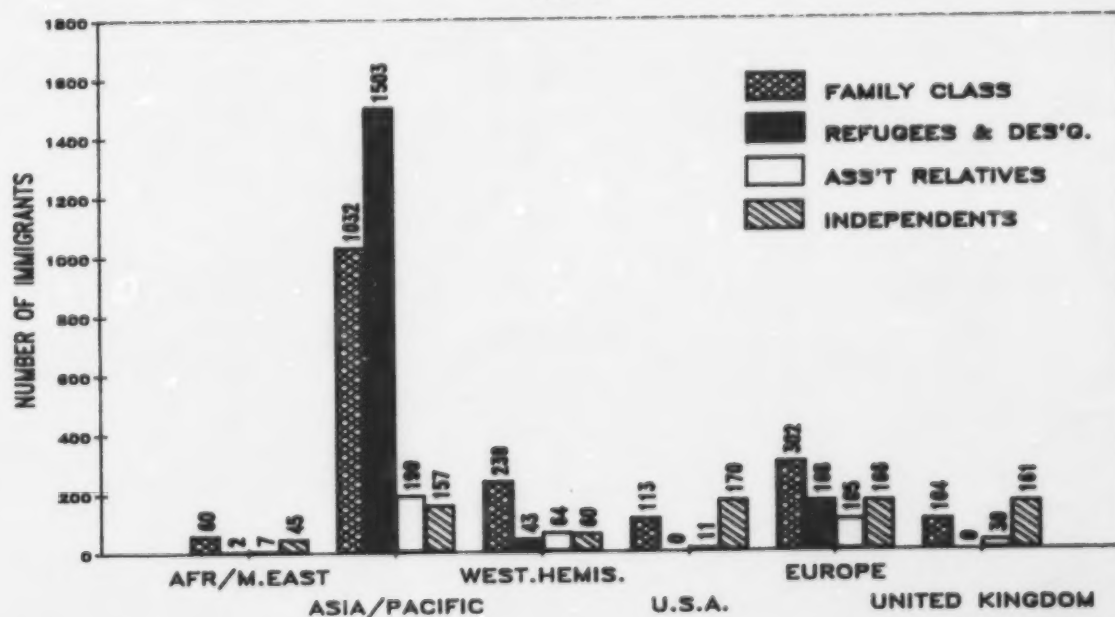
FIGURE 4c
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
IMMIGRATION CLASS BY WORLD AREA
1980



SOURCE: CEIC LDS MAGNETIC TAPE

COMPILED BY: IMMIGRATION & SETTLEMENT BRANCH

FIGURE 4d
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
IMMIGRATION CLASS BY WORLD AREA
1979



SOURCE: CEIC LDS MAGNETIC TAPE

COMPILED BY: IMMIGRATION & SETTLEMENT BRANCH

Table 10

INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
REFUGEE AND DESIGNATED CLASS CATEGORIES 1979-1982

	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>
<u>Convention Refugees</u>				
Ongoing Refugee Program	97	39	18	31
*Family Class Sponsored	4	-	-	21
*Group Sponsored	7	1	3	-
Handicapped (T.B.)	-	-	1	-
<u>Designated Class</u>				
Selected Class	517	1,203	452	481
*Family Class Sponsored	35	68	113	86
*Group Sponsored	1,056	1,412	209	318
Handicapped (T.B.)	-	84	21	58
Others	-	1	-	12
TOTAL REFUGEES & DESIGNATED CLASS	1,716	2,808	817	1,007

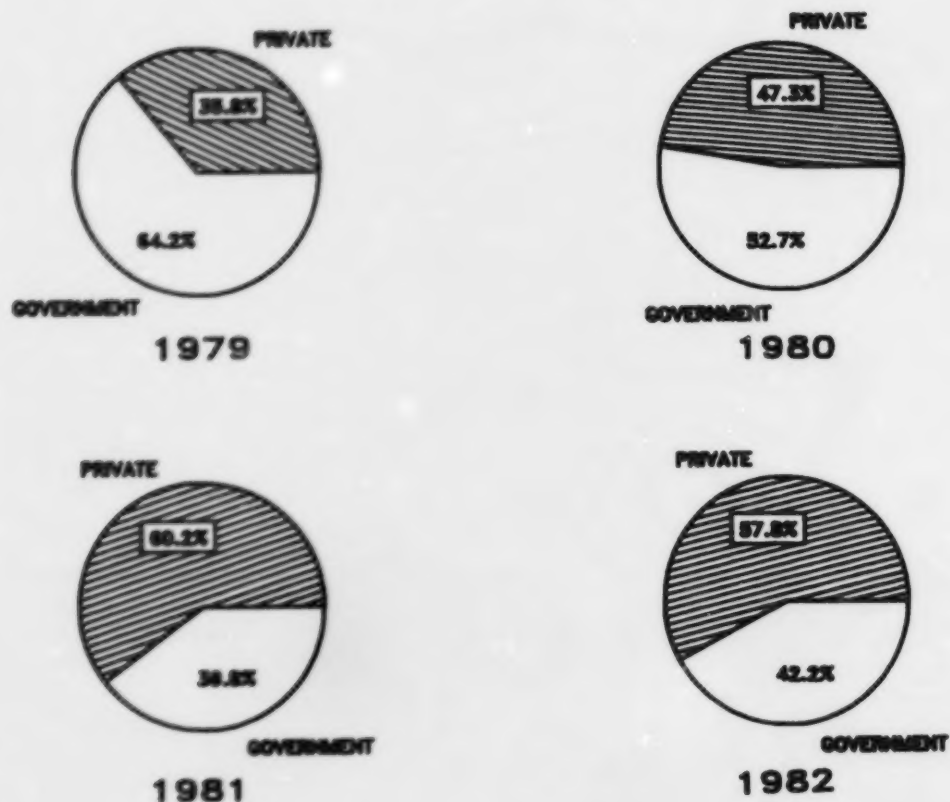
Table 11

INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
REFUGEE AND DESIGNATED CLASS BY SPONSORSHIP 1979-1982

	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>
<u>Sponsorship</u>				
Government #	614	1,327	492	582
(%)	(35.8)	(47.3)	(60.2)	(57.8)
*Private #	1,102	1,481	325	425
(%)	(64.2)	(52.7)	(39.8)	(42.2)
TOTAL	1,716	2,808	817	1,007
*Private Sponsored				

Source: CEIC LIDS Magnetic Tapes.

FIGURE 5
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
TYPE OF SPONSORSHIP FOR THE REFUGEE & DESIGNATED CLASS
1979 - 1982



SOURCE: CIBC LIDS MAGNETIC TAPE.

COMPILED BY: IMMIGRATION & SETTLEMENT BRANCH

Table 12

INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
AGE GROUP PERCENTAGES 1979-1982

<u>AGE GROUPS</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>
0-5	4.3	5.1	5.6	6.6
6-15	15.2	16.3	14.1	14.0
16-24	23.3	24.0	23.6	23.5
25-34	28.0	27.0	25.7	26.4
35-44	9.9	9.6	8.7	10.0
45-64	14.4	13.2	15.8	14.8
65+	5.0	4.6	6.2	4.7

Table 13

INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
PERCENTAGES BY SEX 1979-1982

<u>Sex</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>
Male	49.5	49.6	49.8	50.6
Female	50.5	50.4	50.2	49.4

Source: CEIC LIDS Magnetic Tapes.

Table 14

INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA

FAMILY STATUS AND MARITAL STATUS BY SEX OF ELDERLY IMMIGRANTS

(AGE 65 PLUS)

1979-1982

	Single		Married		Widowed		Divorced		Separated		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
<u>1979</u>												
Principal Applicants	-	4	76	12	14	62	-	-	5	-	90	83
Spouses	-	-	-	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46
Dependents	-	-	2	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	2	6
												<u>227</u>
<u>1980</u>												
Principal Applicants	1	2	129	15	21	93	3	5	2	1	155	117
Spouses	-	-	4	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	60
Dependents	-	-	4	5	2	10	-	-	-	-	6	15
												<u>357</u>
<u>1981</u>												
Principal Applicants	1	-	125	14	23	85	-	6	3	1	150	108
Spouses	-	-	5	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	64
Dependents	-	-	3	2	-	2	-	-	1	-	3	5
												<u>335</u>
<u>1982</u>												
Principal Applicants	-	1	81	8	15	68	-	6	2	-	96	85
Spouses	-	-	1	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	43
Dependents	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3
												<u>228</u>

F - Female
M - Male

Source: CEIC LIDS Magnetic Tapes.

Table 15

INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
FAMILY STATUS BY IMMIGRATION CLASS 1979-1982

FAMILY CLASS	Family Class		Refugees & Designated		Assisted Relatives		Independents		TOTAL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
<u>1979</u>										
Principal Applicants	1,071	(57.9)	724	(42.2)	92	(39.8)	376	(51.9)	2,263	(50.0)
Spouses	210	(11.3)	278	(16.2)	46	(19.9)	144	(19.9)	678	(15.0)
Dependents	570	(30.8)	714	(41.6)	93	(40.3)	204	(28.2)	1,581	(35.0)
TOTAL	1,851		1,716		231		724		4,522	
<u>1980</u>										
Principal Applicants	1,351	(52.1)	1,145	(40.8)	178	(43.7)	1,022	(54.5)	3,696	(48.1)
Spouses	327	(12.6)	394	(14.0)	73	(17.9)	305	(16.3)	1,099	(14.3)
Dependents	915	(35.3)	1,269	(45.2)	156	(38.3)	548	(29.2)	2,888	(37.6)
TOTAL	2,593		2,808		407		1,875		7,683	
<u>1981</u>										
Principal Applicants	1,266	(53.8)	376	(46.0)	240	(39.2)	781	(48.7)	2,663	(49.5)
Spouses	340	(14.5)	123	(15.1)	128	(20.9)	317	(19.8)	908	(16.9)
Dependents	746	(31.7)	318	(38.9)	244	(39.9)	505	(31.5)	1,813	(33.7)
TOTAL	2,352		817		612		1,603		5,384	
<u>1982</u>										
Principal Applicants	1,281	(59.2)	543	(52.9)	169	(48.3)	624	(44.9)	2,617	(53.1)
Spouses	246	(11.4)	186	(18.1)	66	(18.9)	321	(23.1)	819	(16.6)
Dependents	637	(29.4)	298	(29.0)	115	(32.9)	445	(32.0)	1,495	(30.3)
TOTAL	2,164		1,027		350		1,390		4,931	

Source: CEIC LIDS Magnetic Tapes.

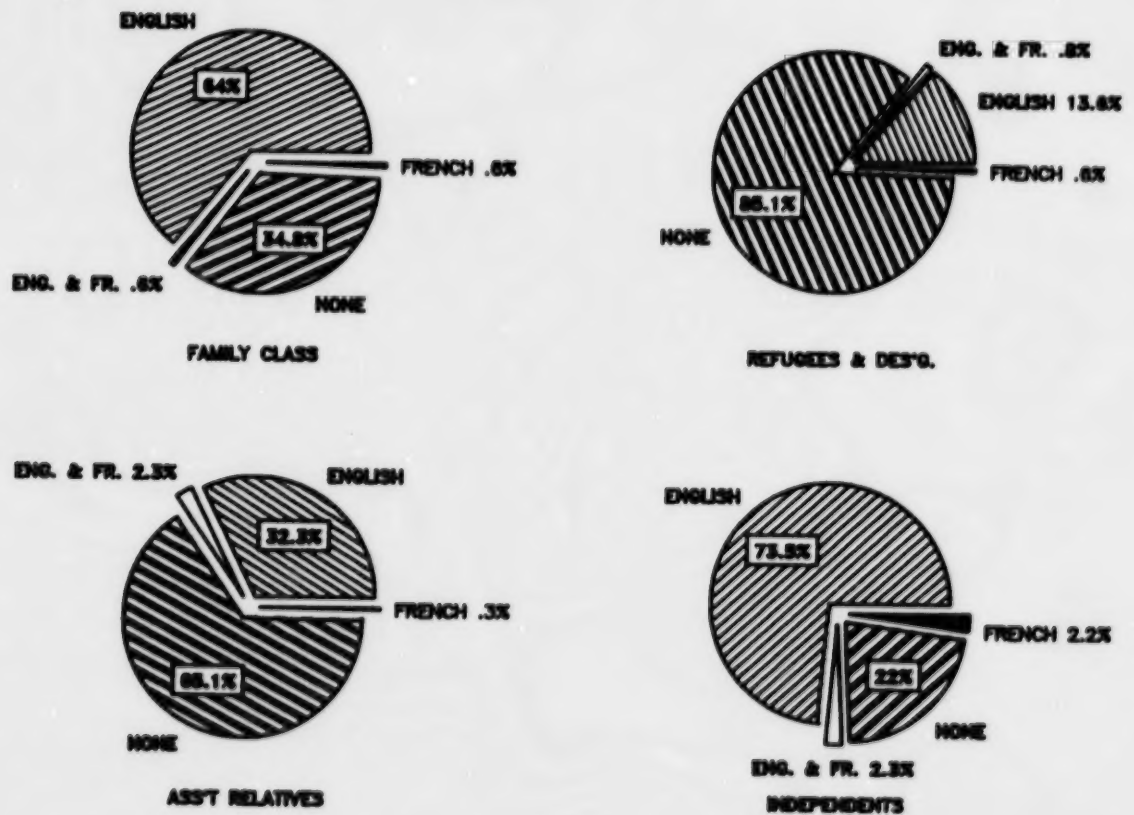
Table 16

INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
PERCENTAGES BY CANADIAN LANGUAGE CAPABILITY 1979-1982

	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>
English	38.0	41.2	48.3	53.3
French	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.1
Both English & French	1.3	0.9	1.2	1.3
None	59.7	56.8	49.1	44.2
Not Indicated	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.2

Source: CEIC LIDS Magnetic Tapes

FIGURE 6
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
CANADIAN LANGUAGE CAPABILITY BY IMMIGRATION CLASS
1982



SOURCE: CEIC LIDS MAGNETIC TAPE.

COMPILED BY: IMMIGRATION & SETTLEMENT BRANCH

Table 17

INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
CANADIAN LANGUAGE CAPABILITY OF SCHOOL AGED
IMMIGRANT CHILDREN (AGES 6-15 YEARS) 1979 - 1982

Canadian Language Capability

Age Groups/Year		English	French	Both	None	Total
<u>1979</u>	6-7 years	34	-	1	123	158
	8-9 years	34	1	-	104	139
	10-11 years	23	-	1	105	129
	12-13 years	26	2	2	95	125
	14-15 years	31	2	1	95	129
TOTAL		148	5	5	522	680
<u>1980</u>	6-7 years	48	1	-	199	248
	8-9 years	59	2	-	179	240
	10-11 years	65	-	-	167	232
	12-13 years	85	-	-	190	275
	14-15 years	100	2	-	163	265
TOTAL		357	5	-	898	1,260
<u>1981</u>	6-7 years	50	-	-	80	130
	8-9 years	56	1	-	112	169
	10-11 years	67	1	1	82	152
	12-13 years	74	-	-	114	148
	14-15 years	87	-	-	82	169
TOTAL		334	2	1	430	768
<u>1982</u>	6-7 years	43	-	-	72	115
	8-9 years	51	-	-	71	122
	10-11 years	71	-	1	82	154
	12-13 years	80	-	-	65	145
	14-15 years	83	1	-	68	149
TOTAL		328	1	1	358	685

Source: CEIC LIDS Magnetic Tapes

Table 18

INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
LANDINGS BY TOP TEN MOTHER TONGUES 1979-1982

<u>1979</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>%</u>
English	760	16.8	Tagalog	1,379	17.9
Tagalog	702	15.5	English	1,358	17.7
Vietnamese	527	11.7	Vietnamese	1,206	15.7
Cantonese	526	11.6	Cantonese	924	12.0
Lao	393	8.7	Lao	373	4.9
Portuguese	208	4.6	Punjabi	291	3.8
Other S.E. Asian	178	3.9	Other S.E. Asian	227	3.0
Other Chinese	163	3.6	German	217	2.8
German	160	3.5	Other Chinese	191	2.5
Spanish	134	3.0	Russian	172	2.2
Top Ten	3,751	83.0	Top Ten	6,338	82.5

<u>1981</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>%</u>
English	1,298	24.1	English	1,190	24.1
Tagalog	959	17.8	Tagalog	769	15.6
Cantonese	574	10.7	Polish	640	13.0
Polish	271	5.0	Cantonese	418	8.5
Punjabi	252	4.6	German	301	6.1
Vietnamese	243	4.5	Other S.E. Asian	233	4.7
German	236	4.4	Punjabi	193	3.9
Korean	199	3.7	Vietnamese	171	3.5
Portuguese	146	2.7	Other Chinese	98	2.0
Other S.E. Asian	138	2.6	Spanish	84	1.7
Top Ten	4,316	80.2	Top Ten	4,097	83.1

% - percent of total annual immigration

Source: CEIC LIDS Magnetic Tapes

Table 19

INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS OF WORKING AGE IMMIGRANTS (16-65)
1979 - 1982

<u>Education Qualifications</u> (Percentages)	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>
None	9.3	5.4	4.5	5.1
Secondary or Less	62.0	68.5	62.5	53.3
Trade Certificate or Diploma	10.1	9.5	11.1	12.8
Non-University Cert./Diploma	4.3	4.2	5.7	6.3
Some University-No Degree	7.0	5.7	6.1	7.0
Bachelor's Degree	4.8	4.7	7.2	10.2
Some Post Graduate	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.5
Master's Degree	1.3	0.9	1.1	2.4
Doctorate Degree	0.5	0.5	1.1	1.5

Source: CEIC LIDS Magnetic Tapes.

Table 20

INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
YEARS OF SCHOOLING BY PERCENTAGE WITHIN AGE GROUPS*
1979-1982

<u>Year</u>	<u>Years of Schooling</u>						
<u>Age Groups</u>	<u>None</u>	<u>1 - 6</u>	<u>7 - 9</u>	<u>10-12</u>	<u>13-14</u>	<u>15-16</u>	<u>+16</u>
<u>1979</u>							
6-15	57.2	41.8	1.0	0.0	-	-	-
16-64	9.3	20.9	20.3	29.6	8.9	6.7	4.3
65+	28.2	29.5	24.2	11.9	1.0	2.6	2.6
<u>1980</u>							
6-15	40.1	54.8	5.1	0.0	-	-	-
16-64	5.4	19.3	20.1	36.5	7.8	6.8	4.1
65+	27.5	27.2	21.8	16.8	2.8	2.0	2.0
<u>1981</u>							
6-15	30.2	59.1	10.6	0.1	-	-	-
16-64	4.6	15.5	16.7	39.5	10.3	7.9	5.5
65+	21.9	30.2	19.8	17.7	5.4	3.9	1.2
<u>1982</u>							
6-15	20.6	61.3	17.0	1.0	-	-	-
16-64	5.1	11.5	14.6	36.3	12.2	9.8	10.5
65+	28.9	30.3	18.4	18.0	2.2	1.3	0.9

* Row Percentages

Source: CEIC LIDS Magnetic Tapes.

SECTION III

WORKING AGE IMMIGRANTS - WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS

A. TYPES OF WORKING AGE IMMIGRANTS

This section examines demographic and employment information for working age immigrants (ages 16-65 years). There are two major groups of working age immigrants: "workers" and "non-workers". Workers are those immigrants indicating an intention to work once they have landed. Non-workers are those who do not indicate an intent to work and consist mainly of spouses and dependents.

The worker category of working age immigrants is made up of "selected workers" and "non-selected workers". The main difference is that selected workers are immigrants who have been selected according to points allocated according to age, education, knowledge of English and French, relatives in Canada, and employment opportunities in the area of destination (the point system). Non-selected workers do not compete for admittance to Canada based on the point system.

Selected workers are the principal applicants of the independent class including assisted relatives. Entrepreneurs and self-employed immigrants are members of the independent class but are not assessed according to employment opportunities in the area of destination. They are, on the other hand, assessed according to criteria relating to the number of jobs created by their entrepreneurial ventures which must be met before they are granted landed immigrant status.

B. IMMIGRATION CLASS - WORKING AGE IMMIGRANTS (Table 21, Figures 7 and 8)

In 1982 there were 3,641 immigrants destined to Manitoba who were of working age. This represents 73.8% of the total number of Manitoba-destined immigrants in that year. Of these working age immigrants, 36.7% were non-workers. Of the workers, 27.5% were selected workers, 67.9% were non-selected, 4.0% were entrepreneurs, and 0.6% were self-employed.

Almost three-quarters of the selected workers were of the independent class excluding assisted relatives. Assisted relatives made up the remaining quarter.

The majority (89.0%) of the non-selected workers were family class and refugee/designated class immigrants.

In 1982, non-workers consisted of family class (69.1%), independent (20.2%), refugee/designated class (7.1%) and assisted relatives (3.5%). These proportions are similar to those of the previous three years.

The proportions of selected and non-selected workers and non-workers have been fairly consistent in the past four years, except for 1979 when the proportion of selected workers was almost half of what it was in the later three years (Figure 7).

The proportion of selected workers is expected to drop significantly in 1983 due to the federal government's policy temporarily restricting selected worker immigration to those who have prearranged employment. The proportion of working age immigrants who are selected workers dropped from 23.6% in 1981 to 20.5% in 1982.

The proportion of selected workers having arranged employment dropped from 68.2% in 1980 to 58.6% in 1981 and 46.8% in 1982 or 21.4 percentage points in a two-year period (Figure 8). A reversal in this trend is expected in the 1983 immigration levels of selected workers with arranged employment.

C. SOURCE COUNTRIES - WORKING AGE IMMIGRANTS (Tables 22 to 24)

The major source country for selected workers in 1982 was Great Britain with 22.5% of the total number of selected workers (Table 22). The United States was second with 12.4%, followed by the Philippines with 10.4%. Three-quarters of the selected workers came from only ten countries.

Poland was the major contributor in 1982 to the non-selected workers, with 23.3% coming from that country. The Philippines was second with 16.5%. Vietnam followed with 10.5% of the total number of non-selected workers. These three countries alone accounted for 50.3% of the total number of non-selected workers.

In the non-worker category of working age immigrants, 33.0% indicated the Philippines as their source country in 1982. India was the second major contributor with 8.5%, and Great Britain was third with 8.0% of the total.

Of the 92 self-employed immigrants destined to Manitoba in 1982, 80.4% came from five source countries (Table 23). Germany was the main source country with 34.8% of the total number of self-employed immigrants. Great Britain and the Netherlands followed with 19.6% and 13.0% respectively.

Of the 13 entrepreneurs, 7 came from Italy, 3 from Germany and one each from Hong Kong, the Philippines and the United States.

D. SEX AND AGE - WORKING AGE IMMIGRANTS (Table 24, Figure 9)

The male/female ratio for selected workers destined to Manitoba in 1982 was 2.3 : 1. This ratio increased to 3 : 1 for the 30-34 age group and to 4.5 : 1 and 4.9 : 1 for the 35-44 and 45-54 age groups. Approximately three-quarters of selected workers are in the aggregated age cohort 25-44.

The male/female ratio for non-selected workers was 1.4 : 1 in 1982. The ratio was highest for males in the 45-54 age group with a ratio of 2 : 1. The aggregated age cohorts 25-44 represented 58.0% of the total number of non-selected workers.

Most of the self-employed and entrepreneurial immigrants were males with ratios of 17.4 : 1 and 12 : 1 respectively.

Females outnumbered males in all age cohorts of non-workers except for the 16-19 year group where the ratio was 1.1 : 1. The overall ratio for working age non-workers was 1 : 2.5. Only 24.9% of non-workers were in the 25-44 age groups with 38.7% in the 16-24 age groups and 26.2% in the 55-64 age group.

Non-workers consist of spouses, dependent children, students and retirees (Figure 9). The annual proportion of non-working spouses has been relatively consistent during the 1979-1982 period. It fluctuated from a low of 22.0% in 1980 to a high of 26.4% the following year. The proportion of dependent working age children, on the other hand, has been declining from a high of 41.5% in 1979 to a low of 18.2% in 1982. The student portion has increased from 19.1% in 1979 to 38.9% in 1982. The portion of non-workers in the retiree category has remained fairly constant with fluctuations ranging only from 12.9% in 1980 to 17.2% in 1981.

E. CANADIAN LANGUAGE CAPABILITY - WORKING AGE IMMIGRANTS (Table 25)

The proportion of selected workers who have English language capability was higher than any other category of working-age immigrants destined to Manitoba in 1982: 72.1% as compared to only 49.2% for non-selected workers and 57.3% for non-workers.

Entrepreneurial, self-employed and selected worker immigrants had the lowest rate of neither English nor French language capability, with 15.4%, 19.3% and 23.6% respectively. This compared to 40.1% and 48.1% for non-workers and non-selected workers respectively.

The average rate of Canadian language capability for all immigrants destined to Manitoba in 1982 was: English 53.3%, French 1.1%, both English and French 1.3%, and neither 44.2% (Table 16).

F. EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS - WORKING AGE IMMIGRANTS (Table 26)

A significant proportion (12.4%) of non-workers of working age indicated no formal education, compared to approximately 1% for each of the other categories of working age immigrants destined to Manitoba in 1982. Most self-employed and entrepreneurial immigrants have more than a secondary education, 70.7% and 84.6% respectively. Few non-workers indicated more than secondary education (20.1%). Of the selected workers, 67.2% had more than secondary education, while among the non-selected workers, 48.0% had more than secondary education.

G. INTENDED OCCUPATIONS - WORKERS (Tables 27a to 29)

Over the last four years, the major occupational group in which immigrants to Manitoba have indicated an intention to work is product fabricating, assembling and repairing. The proportion of workers indicating this occupational group has fluctuated from a high of 31.7% in 1980 to a low of 11.6% in 1982 (Tables 27a, 27b, 27c, 27d).

The second largest occupational group, with a range from 6.4% in 1980 to 9.1% in 1982, is clerical and related occupations. The only exception was in 1982 when occupations in natural sciences, engineering and mathematics outranked the clerical and related occupations.

The "not classified" category includes occupations which are not elsewhere classified in the Canadian Classification and Dictionary of Occupations (CCDO). This category also includes a number of immigrants who indicated an intention to work but did not indicate a specific occupation. This latter group is sometimes referred to as "new workers", the majority being non-selected workers. The proportion of new workers who were non-selected workers ranged from 91.9% to 98.9% during the 1979 - 1982 period.

The not classified category fluctuated from a low of 17.9% in 1979 to a high of 21.0% of total workers in 1980.

More selected than non-selected workers tend to indicate an intention to work in professional occupations. For example, in 1982, 49.1% of selected workers indicated professional occupations. Only 20.1% of non-selected workers indicated such occupations. Similar proportional differences are evident for the previous 3 years.

Selected workers also tend to have larger representation in product fabricating, assembling, and repairing occupations than do non-selected workers. The difference was not that great in 1982 when the proportions were 12.8% and 11.9% for selected and non-selected workers respectively. But an average of the previous three years (1979-1981) indicates proportions of 45.7% and 20.9% (a difference of 24.8 percentage points) for selected and non-selected workers respectively. This reflects large offshore recruitment for garment workers during those years.

Four year averages (1979-1982) indicate the following proportions of selected and non-selected workers in their top three major occupational groups:

<u>SELECTED WORKERS</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE TOTAL</u>
Product fabricating, assembling, and repairing	38.5%
Natural sciences, engineering and mathematics	11.2%
Medicine and health	7.7%
 <u>NON-SELECTED WORKERS</u>	 <u>PERCENT OF TOTAL</u>
Product fabricating, assembling, and repairing	18.8%
Clerical and related	9.3%
Construction	6.1%

The major occupational groups as described above consist of two digit CCDO groupings. More specific analysis can be achieved by examining four digit and seven digit CCDO codes. Table 28 presents four year totals (1979-1982) for the top ten four digit and seven digit CCDO codes for occupations indicated by selected workers. Table 29 presents information for the non-selected workers for their top ten codes.

Of the 2,909 selected workers destined to Manitoba during the period January 1, 1979 to December 31, 1982, 1,374 or 47.2% indicated an intention to work in ten occupations. Of the selected workers in the occupational group product fabricating, assembling, and repairing, 70.7% were sewing machine operators (CCDO code 8563-114). This was by far the largest group of selected workers destined to a single occupation. The second most significant occupation was physicians in general practice (3111-166) with 2.4% followed by clergymen (2511-110) with 2.2%.

Of the 635 selected workers destined to Manitoba in 1982, 46.8% had arranged employment (Figure 8). The largest major occupational group for selected workers in 1982 was natural sciences, engineering and mathematics (20.2% of total selected workers) (Table 27a). Just over half (51.6%) of workers in these categories had arranged employment. Similar proportions (51.7%) of the product fabricating, assembling and repairing occupations had arranged employment. The third largest group of selected workers were destined to occupations in medicine and health (11.8%), of which 73.3% had arranged employment. Fewer selected workers intending to work in sales, farming, and food processing occupations had arranged employment (20.0%, 27.6%, and 26.7% respectively).

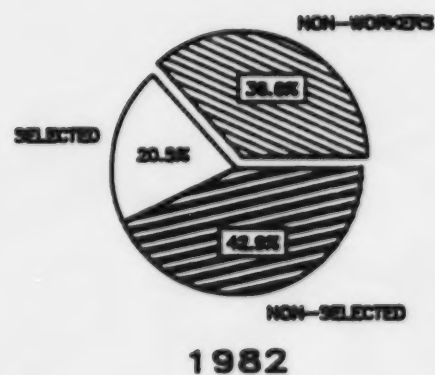
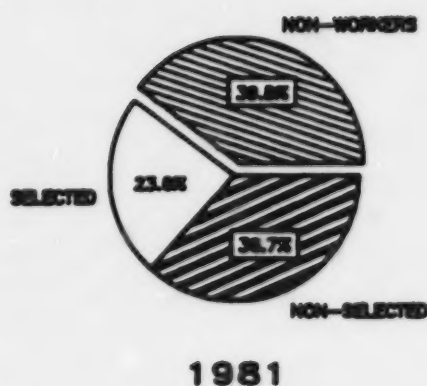
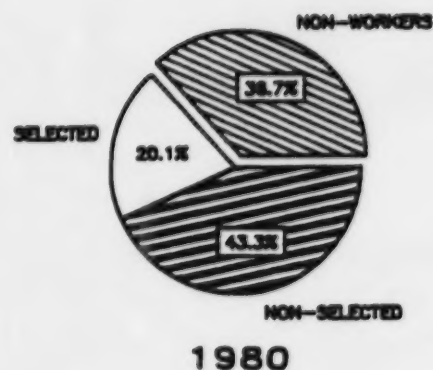
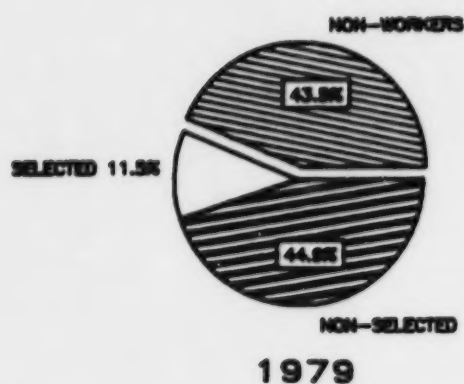
During the period January 1, 1979 to December 31, 1982, 1,317 or 84.1% of all non-selected workers indicated product fabricating, assembling and repairing as their destined occupation. Of these 27.6% were tailors and dressmakers, 18.8% were motor vehicle mechanics, 12.7% were sewing machine operators (Table 29). A more detailed examination reveals that 43.5% of those intending to work as tailors and dressmakers were seamstresses (8553-146) and 36.9% were dressmakers (8553-142). Of the non-selected workers indicating sewing machine operator occupations, 89.2% were actually sewing machine operators. Others were embroidery machine tenders, rug sewers and sewing machine tenders.

Table 21
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
IMMIGRATION CLASS BY WORKING AGE IMMIGRANTS 1982

Working Age Immigrants	Number (Row Percent)	<u>Immigration Class</u>				TOTAL
		Family Class	Refugees & Designated	Assisted Relatives	Independents	
Selected Workers		-	-	166 (26.1)	469 (73.9)	635 (100.0)
Non-Selected Workers		728 (46.5)	666 (42.5)	49 (3.1)	123 (7.9)	1,566 (100.0)
Self-Employed		-	-	-	92 (100.0)	92 (100.0)
Entrepreneurs		-	-	-	13 (100.0)	13 (100.0)
Non-Workers		923 (69.1)	95 (7.1)	47 (3.5)	270 (20.2)	1,335 (100.0)

Source: CEIC LIDS Magnetic Tapes

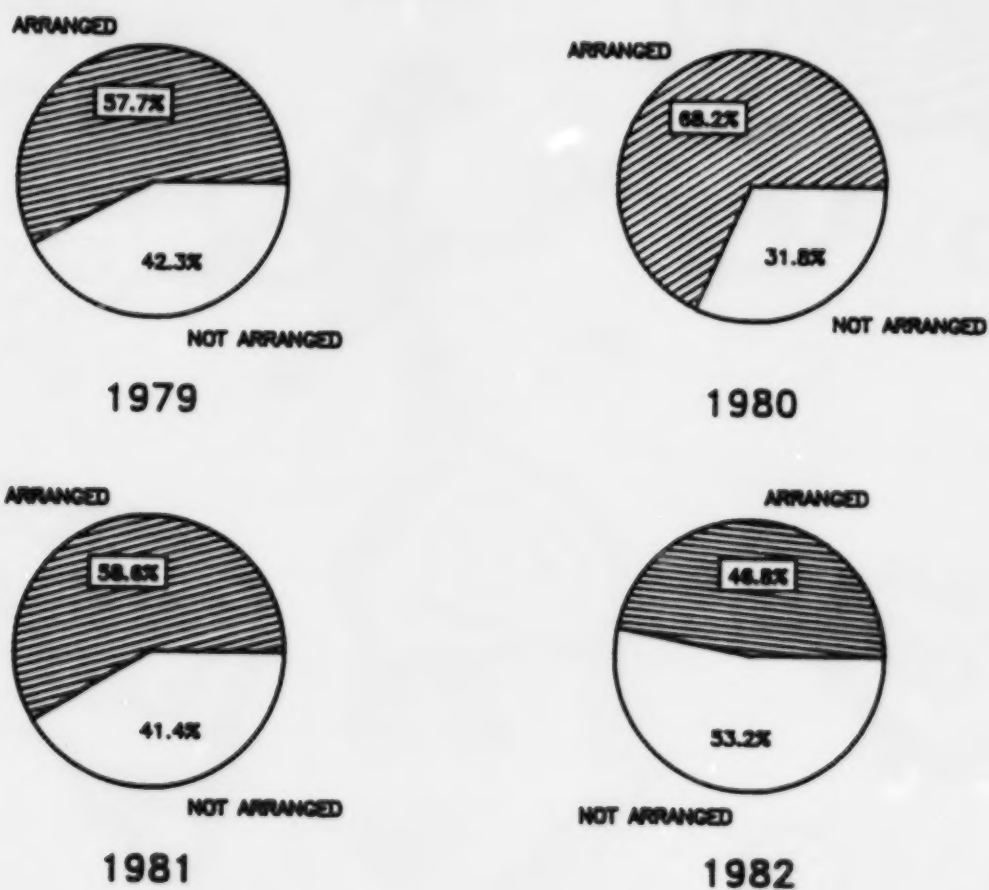
FIGURE 7
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
WORKERS & NON-WORKERS (working age)
(SELECTED & NON-SELECTED) 1979 - 1982



SOURCE: CEIC LIDS MAGNETIC TAPE.

COMPILED BY: IMMIGRATION & SETTLEMENT BRANCH

FIGURE 8
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
SELECTED WORKERS - EMPLOYMENT ARRANGED & NOT ARRANGED
1979 - 1982



SOURCE: CEIC LIDS MAGNETIC TAPE.

COMPILED BY: IMMIGRATION & SETTLEMENT BRANCH

Table 22

INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
1982 TOP TEN SOURCE COUNTRIES FOR WORKING AGE IMMIGRANTS

<u>Selected Workers</u>			<u>Non-Selected Workers</u>		
<u>CLPR</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>CLPR</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>%</u>
Great Britain	143	22.5	Poland	365	23.3
U.S.A.	79	12.4	Philippines	258	16.5
Philippines	66	10.4	Vietnam	165	10.5
Hong Kong	54	8.5	Great Britain	121	7.7
Poland	50	7.9	U.S.A.	86	5.5
Korea	26	4.1	India	65	4.2
Vietnam	19	3.0	Germany	49	3.1
Germany	17	2.7	Hong Kong	33	2.1
China	14	2.2	Romania	31	2.0
India	11	1.7	China	26	1.7
Top Ten	<u>479</u>	<u>75.4</u>	Top Ten	<u>1,199</u>	<u>76.6</u>
TOTAL	635	100.0	TOTAL	1,566	100.0

Non- Workers

<u>CLPR</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>%</u>
Philippines	440	33.0
India	114	8.5
Great Britain	107	8.0
Germany	83	6.2
U.S.A.	78	5.8
Vietnam	73	5.5
Hong Kong	55	4.1
Guyana	37	2.8
Poland	36	2.7
Netherlands	23	1.7
Top Ten	<u>1,046</u>	<u>78.4</u>
TOTAL	1,335	100.0

Table 23

INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
1982 TOP FIVE SOURCE COUNTRIES FOR
ENTREPRENEURS AND SELF-EMPLOYED IMMIGRANTS

Self-Employed

<u>CLPR</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>%</u>
Germany	32	34.8
Great Britain	18	19.6
Netherlands	12	13.0
U.S.A.	6	6.5
Switzerland	6	6.5
Top Five	<u>74</u>	<u>80.4</u>
TOTAL	92	100.0

Entrepreneurs

<u>CLPR</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>%</u>
Italy	7	53.8
Germany	3	23.1
Hong Kong	1	7.7
Philippines	1	7.7
U.S.A.	1	7.7
Top Five	<u>13</u>	<u>100.0</u>
TOTAL	13	100.0

Table 24

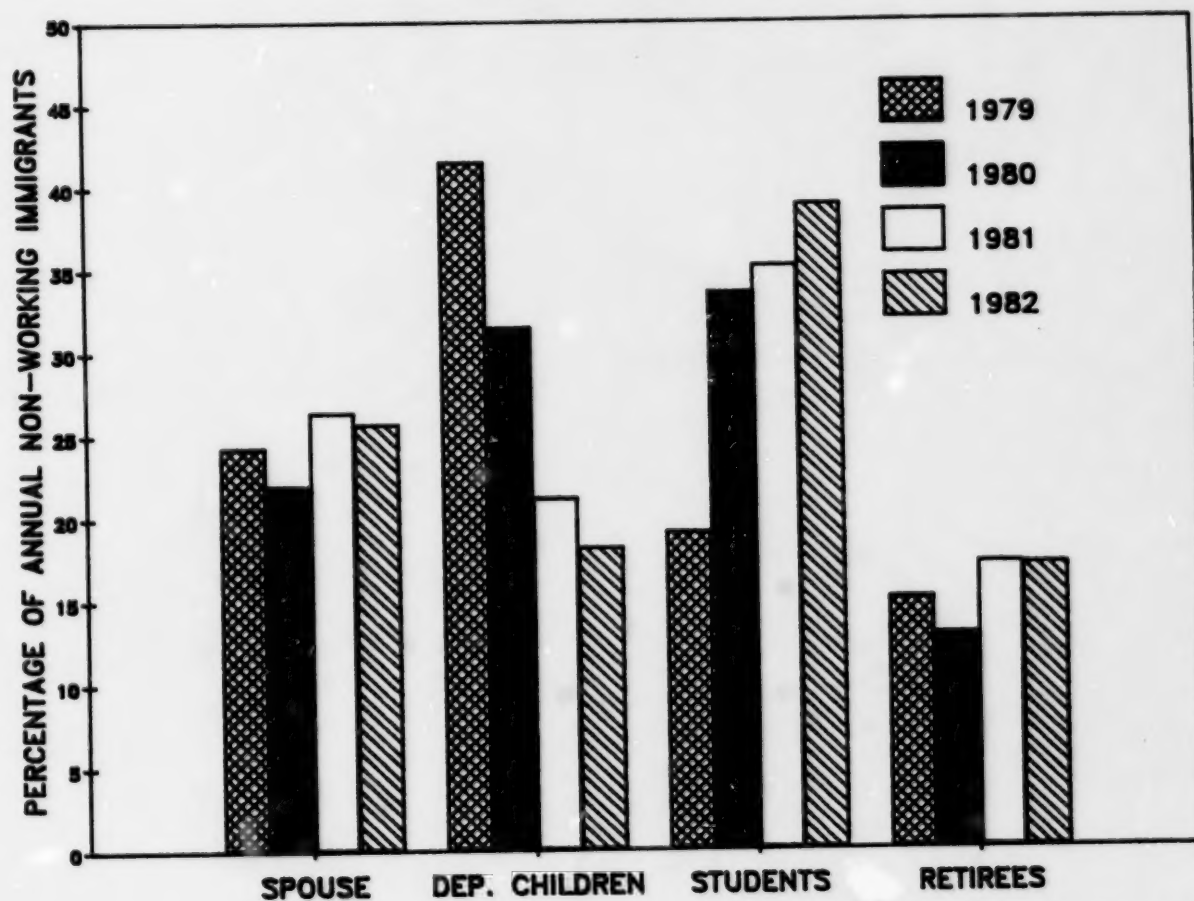
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
SEX AND AGE OF WORKING AGE IMMIGRANTS 1982

1979-1982

Age Cohorts	Number Male/Female (Column Percent)	Selected Workers	Non-Selected Workers	Self-Employed	Entrepreneurs	None Workers
16 - 19		1/1 (0.2)/(0.2)	40/34 (2.6)/(2.2)	-/- -/-	DATA	171/153 (12.8)/(11.5)
20 - 24		55/56 (8.7)/(8.8)	240/200 (15.3)/(12.8)	9/- (9.8)/-	NOT	64/129 (4.8)/(9.7)
25 - 29		123/69 (19.4)/(10.9)	217/177 (13.9)/(11.3)	12/2 (13.0)/(2.2)	AVAILABLE	8/122 (0.6)/(9.1)
30 - 34		112/37 (17.6)/(5.8)	181/116 (11.6)/(7.4)	7/1 (7.6)/(1.1)		4/92 (0.3)/(6.9)
35 - 44		108/24 (17.0)/(3.8)	138/79 (8.7)/(5.0)	27/1 (29.3)/(1.1)		-/107 -/(8.0)
45 - 54		34/7 (5.4)/(1.1)	56/28 (3.6)/(1.2)	22/1 (23.9)/(1.1)		9/26 (0.7)/(9.4)
55 - 64		7/1 (1.1)/(0.2)	47/15 (3.0)/(1.0)	10/1 (10.9)/(1.1)		122/228 (9.1)/(17.1)
Males/Females TOTAL	440/195 (69.3)/(30.7) 635	917/649 (58.6)/(41.4) 1,566	87/5 (94.6)/(5.4) 92	12/1 (92.3)/(7.7) 13		378/957 (28.3)/(71.7) 1,335

Source: CEIC LIDS Magnetic Tapes.

FIGURE 9
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
NON-WORKING IMMIGRANTS (working age)
1979 - 1982



SOURCE: CEIC LIDS MAGNETIC TAPE.

COMPILED BY: IMMIGRATION & SETTLEMENT BRANCH

Table 25

INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA

CANADIAN LANGUAGE CAPABILITY FOR WORKING AGE IMMIGRANTS 1982

Working Age Immigrants	Number (Row Percent)	<u>Canadian Language Capability</u>				TOTAL
		English	French	Both Eng./French	None	
Selected Workers		458 (72.1)	6 (0.9)	21 (3.3)	150 (23.6)	635 (100.0)
Non-Selected Workers		770 (49.2)	13 (0.8)	21 (1.3)	762 (48.7)	1,566 (100.0)
Self-Employed		51 (55.4)	9 (10.0)	5 (5.4)	27 (29.3)	92 (100.0)
Entrepreneurs		5 (38.5)	2 (15.4)	4 (30.8)	2 (15.4)	13 (100.0)
Non-Workers		765 (57.3)	15 (1.1)	10 (0.7)	536 (40.1)	1,335 (100.0)

¹
Total do not include those not indicated.

Source: CEIC LIDS Magnetic Tapes.

Tabele 26

1982 INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA

EDUCATION QUALIFICATIONS OF WORKING AGE IMMIGRANTS

BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Education Qualifications	Number (Column Percent)	Selected : Workers :	Non-Selected : Workers :	Self- Employed :	Entrepreneurs :	Non- Workers
None	1 (0.2)	18 (1.1)	1 (1.1)	-	165 (12.4)	
Secondary or Less	207 (32.6)	796 (50.8)	26 (28.3)	2 (15.4)	901 (67.5)	
Trade Certificate or Diploma	95 (15.0)	260 (16.6)	40 (43.5)	2 (15.4)	68 (5.1)	
Non-University Certificate or Diploma	67 (10.6)	122 (7.8)	6 (6.5)	-	33 (2.5)	
Some University/No Degree	41 (6.5)	123 (7.9)	5 (5.4)	2 (15.4)	83 (6.2)	
Bachelor's Degree	135 (21.3)	167 (10.7)	7 (7.6)	4 (30.8)	57 (4.3)	
Some Post Graduate	20 (3.1)	22 (1.4)	4 (4.3)	1 (7.7)	6 (0.4)	
Master's Degree	36 (5.7)	43 (2.7)	2 (2.2)	-	7 (0.5)	
Doctorate Degree	33 (5.2)	13 (0.8)	1 (1.1)	2 (15.4)	3 (0.2)	
TOTAL	635	1,566	92	13	1,335	

Totals Include Those Who Did Not Indicate Qualifications

Source: CEIC LIDS Magnetic Tapes.

Table 27 a

INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
INTENDED OCCUPATION - MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP (CCDO)*
FOR IMMIGRANTS INTENDING TO WORK
1982

	<u>Selected</u>	<u>Non-Selected</u>	<u>Self</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Percent of</u>
	<u>Workers</u>	<u>Workers</u>	<u>Employed</u>	<u>Workers</u>	<u>Total Num-</u>
					<u>ber of</u>
					<u>Workers</u>
Manag./Admin.	47	20	7	74	3.2
Nat'l Sc./Eng./Math	128	117	1	246	10.7
Social Sciences	7	13	-	20	0.9
Religion	20	3	-	23	1.0
Teaching	18	60	1	79	3.4
Medicine & Health	75	79	-	154	6.7
Art/Lit./Perf. Arts	16	20	1	37	1.6
Sports & Recreation	1	2	-	3	0.1
Clerical	31	178	-	209	9.1
Sales	10	46	4	60	2.6
Service	47	96	1	144	6.3
Farm/Hort./Animal	29	65	72	166	7.2
Fishing/Trapping	-	1	-	1	0.04
Forestry/Logging	-	-	-	-	-
Mining/Quarring	-	2	-	2	0.09
Metal/Mineral Process.	3	14	-	17	0.7
Food/Wood Process.	15	24	1	40	1.7
Machining	44	68	-	112	4.9
Prefab./Assem./Repair	81	186	-	267	11.6
Construction	18	108	2	128	5.6
Transportation	5	35	-	40	1.7
Material Handling	1	24	-	25	1.1
Other Crafts	4	5	-	9	0.3
Not Classified	35	398	-	433	18.9
Not Stated	-	2	2	4	0.2
TOTAL	635	1,566	92	2,293	100.0

*CCDO - Canadian Classification and Dictionary of Occupations

Source: CEIC LIDS Magnetic Tapes.

Table 27 b

INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
INTENDED OCCUPATION - MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP (CCDO)*
FOR IMMIGRANTS INTENDING TO WORK
1981

	<u>Selected</u> <u>Workers</u>	<u>Non-Selected</u> <u>Workers</u>	<u>Self</u> <u>Employed</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Workers</u>	<u>Percent of</u> <u>Total Num-</u> <u>ber of</u> <u>Workers</u>
Manag./Admin.	69	16	4	89	3.7
Nat'l Sc./Eng./Math	96	51	2	149	6.3
Social Sciences	7	14	-	21	0.9
Religion	16	3	-	19	0.8
Teaching	12	50	-	62	2.6
Medicine & Health	60	51	1	112	4.7
Art/Lit./Perf./Arts	7	11	2	20	0.8
Sports & Recreation	-	1	-	1	0.04
Clerical	57	156	-	213	8.9
Sales	14	43	2	59	2.5
Service	42	108	6	156	6.6
Farm/Hort./Animal	33	83	67	183	7.7
Fishing/Trapping	-	12	-	12	0.5
Forestry/Logging	-	2	-	2	0.08
Mining/Quarring	1	3	-	4	0.2
Metal/Mineral Process.	4	4	-	8	0.3
Food/Wood Process.	17	20	1	38	1.6
Machining	50	63	2	115	4.8
Prefab./Assem./Repair	308	210	-	518	21.8
Construction	27	82	1	110	4.6
Transportation	2	31	1	34	1.4
Material Handling	1	20	-	21	0.9
Other Crafts	2	3	-	5	0.2
Not Classified	15	412	3	430	18.1
Not Stated	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	840	1,449	92	2,381	100.0

*CCDO - Canadian Classification and Dictionary of Occupations

Source: CEIC LIDS Magnetic Tapes.

Table 27 c

INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
INTENDED OCCUPATION - MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP (CCDO)*
FOR IMMIGRANTS INTENDING TO WORK
1980

	<u>Selected</u>	<u>Non-Selected</u>	<u>Self</u>	<u>Total</u>	Percent of
	<u>Workers</u>	<u>Workers</u>	<u>Employed</u>	<u>Workers</u>	Total Num- ber of <u>Workers</u>
Manag./Admin.	45	17	2	62	1.7
Nat'l Sc./Eng./Math	83	67	1	151	4.2
Social Sciences	5	11	-	16	0.4
Religion	14	1	-	15	0.4
Teaching	12	63	-	75	2.1
Medicine & Health	57	94	1	152	4.3
Art/Lit./Perf./Arts	9	29	-	38	1.1
Sports & Recreation	4	3	-	7	0.2
Clerical	36	191	1	228	6.4
Sales	12	57	4	73	2.0
Service	35	130	1	166	4.6
Farm/Hort./Animal	34	108	52	194	5.4
Fishing/Trapping	-	11	-	11	0.3
Forestry/Logging	-	1	-	1	0.03
Mining/Quarring	-	1	-	1	0.03
Metal/Mineral Process.	-	15	-	15	0.4
Food/Wood Process.	9	49	1	59	1.7
Machining	56	85	-	141	3.9
Prefab./Assem./Repair	590	541	2	1,133	31.7
Construction	17	130	1	148	4.1
Transportation	4	77	-	81	2.3
Material Handling	4	33	-	37	1.0
Other Crafts	11	9	-	20	0.6
Not Classified	9	736	4	749	21.0
Not Stated	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1,046	2,459	70	3,575	100.0

*CCDO - Canadian Classification and Dictionary of Occupations

Source: CEIC LIDS Magnetic Tapes.

Table 27 d

INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
INTENDED OCCUPATION - MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP (CCDO)*
FOR IMMIGRANTS INTENDING TO WORK
1979

	Selected Workers	Non-Selected Workers	Self Employed	Total Workers	Percent of Total Num- ber of Workers
Manag./Admin.	31	14	2	47	2.4
Nat'l Sc./Eng./Math	18	38	-	56	2.9
Social Sciences	3	8	-	11	0.6
Religion	27	5	-	32	1.7
Teaching	13	36	-	49	2.5
Medicine & Health	33	65	-	98	5.1
Art/Lit./Perf./Arts	6	21	-	27	1.4
Sports & Recreation	-	2	-	2	0.1
Clerical	24	128	1	153	7.9
Sales	7	42	4	53	2.7
Service	21	88	1	110	5.7
Farm/Hort./Animal	14	76	25	115	5.9
Fishing/Trapping	-	4	-	4	0.2
Forestry/Logging	-	-	-	-	-
Mining/Quarring	-	7	-	7	0.4
Metal/Mineral Process.	-	9	-	9	0.5
Food/Wood Process.	6	40	-	46	2.4
Machining	18	33	-	51	2.6
Prefab./Assem./Repair	142	380	3	525	27.1
Construction	20	104	1	125	6.4
Transportation	1	43	-	44	2.3
Material Handling	-	19	-	19	1.0
Other Crafts	-	8	-	8	0.4
Not Classified	4	344	-	348	17.9
Not Stated	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	388	1,514	37	1,939	100.0

*CCDO - Canadian Classification and Dictionary of Occupations

Source: CEIC LIDS Magnetic Tapes.

Table 28

SELECTED WORKER IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
FOUR YEAR TOTALS 1979-1982

Top Ten Intended Occupations - 4 Digit CCDO*

<u>CCDO</u>	<u>OCCUPATION</u>	<u>Selected Workers</u>	<u>Percent of Total Selected Workers</u>
8563	Sewing Machine Operators, Textile	793	27.3
8584	Industrial Machinery Mechanics	118	4.1
3111	Physicians & Surgeons	97	3.3
8313	Machinists & Machine Tool Setting-up	66	2.3
2165	Engineering Technologists & Technicians	61	2.1
2511	Ministers of Religion	56	1.9
6121	Fire Fighting Occupations	50	1.7
8581	Motor Vehicle Mechanics	47	1.6
1149	Other Managers & Administrators	46	1.6
4131	Bookkeepers and Accounting Clerks	40	1.4
Top Ten Intended Occupations -		1,374	47.2

Top Ten Intended Occupations - 7 Digit CCDO*

<u>CCDO</u>	<u>OCCUPATION</u>	<u>Selected Workers</u>	<u>Percent of Total Selected Workers</u>
8563-114	Sewing Machine Operator	792	27.2
3111-166	Physician, General Practice	79	2.4
2511-110	Minister, Clergyman (Religion)	65	2.2
8313-154	Machinist, General	61	2.1
8584-382	Diesel Mechanic	46	1.6
1149-199	Misc. Managers & Administrators	44	1.5
3131-130	Nurse, General Duty	38	1.3
4111-110	Secretary	37	1.3
8584-122	Millwright	34	1.2
4131-134	Accounting Clerk (Clerical)	30	1.0
Top Ten Four Year Totals		1,217	41.8

*CCDO - Canadian Classification and Dictionary of Occupations

Source: CEIC LIDS Magnetic Tapes

NON-SELECTED WORKER IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
FOUR YEAR TOTALS 1979-1982

Top Ten Intended Occupations - 4 Digit CCDO*

<u>CCDO</u>	<u>OCCUPATION</u>	<u>Non-Selected Workers</u>	<u>Percent of Total Non-Selected Workers</u>
8553	Tailors and Dressmakers	363	5.1
8581	Motor Vehicle Mechanics	248	3.5
4197	General Office Clerks	185	2.6
8563	Sewing Machine Operators, Textile	167	2.4
4111	Secretaries & Stenographers	137	1.9
4131	Bookkeepers & Accounting Clerks	128	1.8
7181	General Workers, Farm	118	1.7
9175	Truck Drivers	115	1.6
8335	Welding & Flame Cutting	108	1.5
8781	Carpenters & Related	94	1.3
Top Ten Four Year Totals		1,663	23.5

Top Ten Intended Occupations - 7 Digit CCDO*

<u>CCDO</u>	<u>OCCUPATION</u>	<u>Non-Selected Workers</u>	<u>Percent of Total Non-Selected Workers</u>
8553-146	Seamstress	158	2.2
8563-114	Sewing Machine Operator	149	2.1
8553-142	Dressmaker	134	1.9
7181-110	Farm Worker, General	130	1.8
4197-114	General Office Clerk	129	1.8
4111-110	Secretary	125	1.8
8581-110	Motor Vehicle Mechanic	122	1.7
8581-198	Motor Vehicle Mechanic Helper	91	1.3
5137-114	Sales Clerk (store)	71	1.0
3135-110	Nurse Aide	70	1.0
Top Ten Four Year Totals		1,179	16.7

*CCDO - Canadian Classification and Dictionary of Occupations

SECTION IV

NON-LANDED IMMIGRATION (TEMPORARY IMMIGRATION)

A. NON-LANDED IMMIGRATION - SOURCE AREAS/COUNTRIES

(Tables 30 to 33, Figures 10 and 11)

There were 15,273 Employment Authorizations issued to visiting workers to Manitoba during the four year period January 1, 1979 to December 31, 1982 (Table 30). Of this total, 58.2% were from the United States. Asian/Pacific countries were the second major contributor with 12.6% of the total. This is followed by Europe (10.4%), other Western countries (Central and South America) (7.6%), the United Kingdom (5.8%) and Africa/Middle East countries (5.3%).

Of the 11,562 Student Authorizations issued between January 1, 1979 and December 31, 1982, 64.4% were issued to students from Asian/Pacific countries. Africa/Middle East students were issued 13.1% of the total followed by other Western countries (9.1%), the United States (6.6%), Europe (5.0%) and the United Kingdom (1.8%).

The largest proportion of Minister's Permits were issued to migrants from Asian/Pacific countries (37.3% of the total of 1,645 issued during the 1979-1982 period). Permit holders from other Western countries received 22.7% of the total authorizations issued. This was followed by Europe (15.3%), the United States (13.4%), Africa/Middle East (6.8%) and the United Kingdom (4.4%).

Almost half (48.2%) of Minister's Permit Extensions were issued to permit holders from Asian/Pacific countries. A total of 1,074 extensions were issued in the 1979-1982 period. An additional 21.4% of extensions were issued to permit holders from South and Central America, 11.3% from Europe, 10.6% from the United States, 6.2% from Africa/Middle East, and 2.2% from the United Kingdom.

Figures 10 and 11 present the change by year in the number of temporary authorizations and permits. The number of Employment Authorizations have increased by 35.3%; from 3,259 authorizations issued in 1979 to 4,411 in 1982. The number of Student Authorizations increased by 60.5% from 2,382 in 1979 to 3,824 in 1982. The number of Minister's Permits issued fluctuated only slightly, from a high of 460 in 1980 to a low of 344 in 1981. The number of Minister's Permit Extensions are up 145.7% from the 1979 level of 140, to 344 issued in 1982.

The top ten source countries for migrants receiving Employment Authorizations has changed very little in the past four years. The United States has been the top source country with 55% to 60% of all Employment Authorizations from 1979 to 1982 (Table 31). Great Britain was second with 6% to 8%.

Hong Kong has been the top source country in terms of the number of Student Authorizations issued during the period 1979-1982. The proportion issued to students from Hong Kong ranges from 38.3% to 40.0% (Table 32). Malaysia, the United States, Trinidad/Tobago, and Nigeria have ranked second, third, fourth and fifth with ranges of 14.7% to 16.6%, 5.9% to 7.2%, 3.5% to 5.1%, and 2.5% to 4.1%, respectively.

Table 33 presents the source countries for Minister's Permit holders in the years 1979-1982. The top ten source countries represent an average of 71.8% of all permits issued in the four year period, but the ranking of the source countries has not been consistent. Only the Philippines has ranked within the top five countries for each of the four years. The Philippines ranked fifth in 1979 with 5.9% and first in 1980 with 20.4% of the permits issued. In 1982 the Philippines was fourth with only 9.3%. The United States, Poland, India, Great Britain and Mexico have all been in the top ten list for the past four years but their rankings have changed every year.

B. DURATION OF PERMIT (Table 34, Figure 12)

The majority of Employment Authorizations are of a short duration. In 1982, 50.8% of the Employment Authorizations issued were for a duration of less than 3 months. An additional 18.9% had a duration of 10 - 12 months. The majority (52.5%) of Student Authorizations on the other hand, are for approximately one year's duration, followed by a one to two year duration (34.3%). With regard to Minister's Permits and Extensions, the duration of 65% to 80% of the permits and extensions issued in the period 1979-1982 ranged from 10 months to 2 years.

C. INTENDED MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP - EMPLOYMENT AUTHORIZATIONS
(Tables 35 and 36)

One-quarter of all Employment Authorizations are issued to people intending to work in the major occupational group of artistic, literary, performing arts and related occupations (25.3% in 1982, 26.3% overall 1979-1982) (Table 35). Of the people in this group, two-thirds (66.5%) are instrumentalists or musicians, 10.2% are popular singers, with the remainder being actors, dancers and other entertainers.

On average, over the period 1979 - 1982, the second largest major occupational group were teachers (13.5%). Half of this group were university graduate assistants (51.5%). An additional 10% - 15% are trainee instructors. Most of the remainder are other university teaching and related occupations and other elementary and secondary school teaching and related occupations.

An additional 12.5% of the total number of Employment Authorizations issued during the period January 1, 1979 to December 31, 1982 went to people intending to work in the major occupational group of service occupations. Of these, 51.9% were intending to work as domestics or homeworkers (Table 36). The remainder of the service occupations were an array of occupations, some of which included security guards, specialty cooks, waiters, kitchen helpers, janitors and cleaners.

Occupations in product fabricating, assembling and repairing were the fourth major group in the four year average with 8.2%. This was followed by occupations in farming, horticulture, and animal husbandry (7.4%), managerial and administration (6.5%) and natural sciences, engineering and mathematics (5.6%) (Table 35).

D. INSTITUTION OF STUDY, LEVEL OF STUDY - STUDENT AUTHORIZATIONS
(Tables 37 and 38)

There were a total of 11,562 Student Authorizations issued during the period January 1, 1979 to December 31, 1982. Of that total, 5,879 authorizations or 50.8% were issued to students intending to study at the University of Manitoba (Table 37). The University of Winnipeg received 9.5% of the total. Almost one-quarter (24.7%) of the total planned on attending primary and secondary schools. The remaining 15.0% of authorizations were issued to students planning studies at community, business, and bible colleges and institutes.

During the four year period 1979 - 1982, 4.1% of the people receiving Student Authorizations were studying at the primary level and 20.4% were at the secondary level (Table 38). The proportion of students studying towards non-university certificates or diplomas was 6.5%, Bachelor's degrees 49.0%, Master's degrees 10.0%, and Doctorate degrees 3.9%. These proportions have remained fairly constant during the four year period.

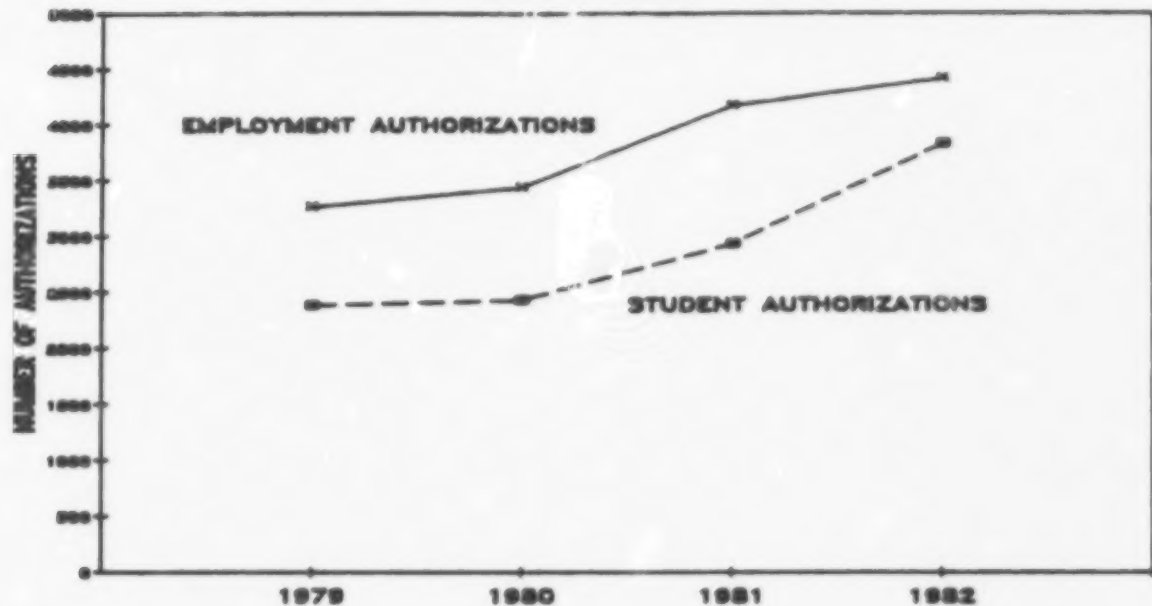
NON-LANDED IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA

CLPR WORLD AREAS 1979-1982

CLPR World Areas

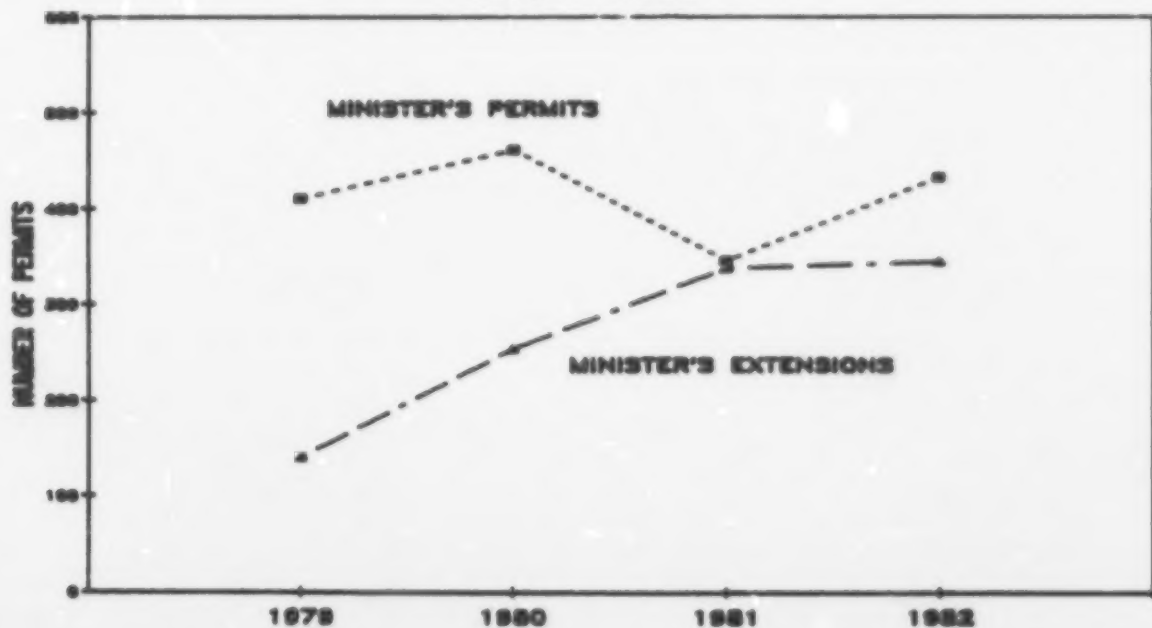
	Africa/	Asia/	Other	United	United	
	Middle East	Pacific	Western	States	Europe	: Kingdom : Total
Employment Authorizations						
1979	164	294	209	2,017	362	213 3,259
1980	193	373	291	2,034	327	217 3,435
1981	234	610	357	2,297	426	244 4,168
1982	224	654	297	2,545	480	211 4,411
Student Authorizations						
1979	331	1,550	231	140	100	30 2,382
1980	322	1,540	237	172	113	45 2,429
1981	358	1,848	283	210	158	70 2,927
1982	506	2,511	296	245	203	63 3,824
Minister's Permits						
1979	25	95	107	81	78	24 410
1980	15	229	69	66	61	20 460
1981	20	150	86	40	38	10 344
1982	52	140	112	33	75	19 431
Minister's Permit Extensions						
1979	18	48	20	31	17	6 140
1980	15	132	34	35	35	2 253
1981	19	198	53	26	32	9 337
1982	15	140	123	22	37	7 344

FIGURE 10
INTERNATIONAL NON-LANDED IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
TYPE OF AUTHORIZATION ISSUED
1979 - 1982



SOURCE: CBC NIDS MAGNETIC TAPE. COMPILED BY: IMMIGRATION & SETTLEMENT SR.

FIGURE 11
INTERNATIONAL NON-LANDED IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
TYPE OF PERMIT ISSUED
1979 - 1982



SOURCE: CBC NIDS MAGNETIC TAPE. COMPILED BY: IMMIGRATION & SETTLEMENT SR.

Table 31

NON-LANDED IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
TOP TEN SOURCE COUNTRIES - EMPLOYMENT AUTHORIZATIONS

1979 - 1982

<u>1979</u>			<u>1980</u>		
CLPR	#	%	CLPR	#	%
U.S.A.	2,017	61.9	U.S.A.	2,034	59.2
Great Britain	213	6.5	Great Britain	217	6.3
France	59	1.8	Philippines	100	2.9
India	56	1.7	Chile	75	2.2
Philippines	56	1.7	India	64	1.9
Chile	47	1.4	France	61	1.8
Jamaica	46	1.4	Hong Kong	59	1.7
Mexico	44	1.4	Mexico	56	1.6
Denmark	43	1.3	Ghana	52	1.5
Israel	42	1.3	Jamaica	45	1.3
Top Ten	2,623	80.5	Top Ten	2,763	80.4
TOTAL	3,259		TOTAL	3,435	

<u>1981</u>			<u>1982</u>		
CLPR	#	%	CLPR	#	%
U.S.A.	2,297	55.1	U.S.A.	2,545	57.7
Great Britain	244	5.9	Great Britain	211	7.8
Philippines	178	4.3	India	171	3.9
India	99	2.4	Philippines	155	3.5
Mexico	88	2.1	Poland	102	2.3
Hong Kong	84	2.0	Hong Kong	90	2.0
Chile	78	1.9	Germany	73	1.7
Poland	67	1.6	Paraguay	69	1.6
France	57	1.4	Mexico	66	1.5
Germany	57	1.4	France	65	1.5
Top Ten	3,249	78.0	Top Ten	3,547	80.4
TOTAL	4,168		TOTAL	4,411	

Source: CEIC NIDS Magnetic Tapes.

Table 32

NON-LANDED IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
TOP TEN SOURCE COUNTRIES - STUDENT AUTHORIZATIONS
1979 - 1982

<u>1979</u>			<u>1980</u>		
CLPR	#	%	CLPR	#	%
Hong Kong	952	40.0	Hong Kong	937	38.6
Malaysia	349	14.7	Malaysia	371	15.3
U.S.A.	140	5.9	U.S.A.	172	7.1
Trinidad/Tobago	121	5.1	Trinidad/Tobago	117	4.8
Nigeria	86	3.6	Nigeria	99	4.1
India	57	2.4	Great Britain	45	1.9
Germany	43	1.8	India	43	1.8
Pakistan	33	1.4	Germany	34	1.4
Great Britain	30	1.3	Singapore	33	1.4
Singapore	30	1.3	Greece	28	1.2
Top Ten	1,841	77.3	Top Ten	1,879	77.4
TOTAL	2,382		TOTAL	2,429	

<u>1981</u>			<u>1982</u>		
CLPR	#	%	CLPR	#	%
Hong Kong	1,121	38.3	Hong Kong	1,519	39.7
Malaysia	439	15.0	Malaysia	633	16.6
U.S.A.	210	7.2	U.S.A.	245	6.4
Trinidad/Tobago	119	4.1	Trinidad/Tobago	134	3.5
Nigeria	81	2.8	Nigeria	95	2.5
Great Britain	70	2.4	Libya	86	2.2
Germany	44	1.5	Germany	74	1.9
Libya	42	1.4	Great Britain	63	1.6
Singapore	36	1.2	India	61	1.6
Kenya	34	1.2	Tanzania	55	1.4
Top Ten	2,196	75.0	Top Ten	2,965	77.5
TOTAL	2,927		TOTAL	3,824	

Table 33

NON-LANDED IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
TOP TEN SOURCE COUNTRIES - MINISTER'S PERMITS

1979 - 1982

<u>1979</u>			<u>1980</u>		
CLPR	#	%	CLPR	#	%
U.S.A.	81	19.8	Philippines	94	20.4
Mexico	37	9.0	U.S.A.	66	14.3
Hong Kong	28	6.8	India	44	9.6
Great Britain	24	5.9	Vietnam	34	7.4
Philippines	24	5.9	Hong Kong	28	6.1
India	18	4.4	Great Britain	20	4.3
Jamaica	16	3.9	Mexico	18	3.9
Germany	14	3.4	Laos	15	3.3
Poland	12	2.9	Italy	11	2.4
Portugal	11	2.7	Poland	11	2.4
Top Ten	265	64.6	Top Ten	341	74.1
TOTAL	410		TOTAL	460	

<u>1981</u>			<u>1982</u>		
CLPR	#	%	CLPR	#	%
Philippines	68	19.8	Hong Kong	52	12.1
Paraguay	41	11.9	Poland	47	10.9
U.S.A.	40	11.6	Paraguay	47	10.9
Vietnam	35	10.2	Philippines	40	9.3
India	26	7.6	U.S.A.	33	7.7
Poland	21	6.1	India	22	5.1
Guyana	15	4.4	Chile	20	4.6
Mexico	14	4.1	Great Britain	19	4.4
Great Britain	10	2.9	Malaysia	11	2.6
Jamaica	5	1.5	Mexico	9	2.1
Top Ten	275	79.9	Top Ten	300	69.6
TOTAL	344		TOTAL	431	

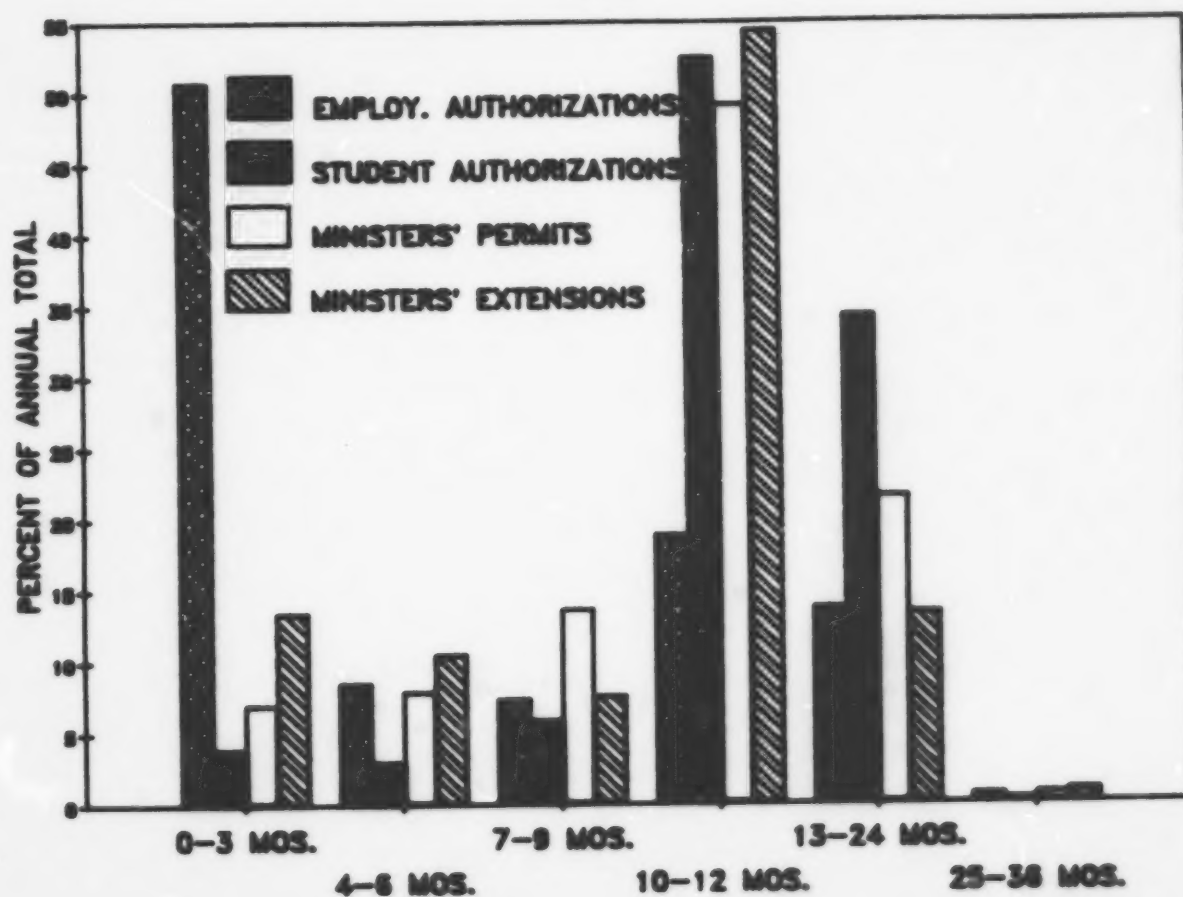
Source: CEIC NIDS Magnetic Tapes.

Table 34

NON-LANDED IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
DURATION OF PERMIT 1979-1982

		Duration of Permit (Percent of Row Total)											
0 - 3 : 4 - 6 : 7 - 9 : 10-12 : 1 - 2 : 2 - 3 : 3 - 4 : TOTAL :		Months : Months : Months : Months : Yearss : Years : Years : NUMBER :											
Employment Authorizations													
1979	56.9	9.5	6.7	14.5	12.0	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	3,259	
1980	50.0	7.8	9.3	19.7	12.8	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	3,435	
1981	44.8	9.8	8.5	21.1	14.8	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	4,168	
1982	50.8	8.5	7.4	18.9	13.8	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	4,411	
Student Authorizations													
1979	4.4	3.6	8.0	57.6	26.0	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	2,382	
1980	4.0	3.7	12.1	54.1	25.9	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.04	2,429	
1981	3.6	3.1	7.2	55.9	29.8	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	2,927	
1982	3.9	3.0	5.9	52.5	34.3	0.3	-	-	-	-	0.03	3,824	
Minister's Permits													
1979	8.8	6.3	3.9	68.5	12.0	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	410	
1980	3.3	7.4	6.5	65.0	17.6	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	460	
1981	8.4	7.3	8.4	48.8	27.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	344	
1982	7.0	7.9	13.7	49.2	21.6	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	431	
Minister's Permit Extensions													
1979	7.9	20.0	5.7	47.9	18.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	140	
1980	9.9	21.0	10.3	49.8	9.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	253	
1981	3.3	15.1	10.4	49.9	20.8	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	337	
1982	13.4	10.5	7.6	54.4	13.4	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	344	

FIGURE 12
INTERNATIONAL NON-LANDED IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
DURATION OF PERMITS ISSUED
1982



SOURCE: CDC NIDS MAGNETIC TAPE.

COMPILED BY: IMMIGRATION & SETTLEMENT BRANCH

Table 35

NON-LANDED IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
INTENDED MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP CCDO
FOR EMPLOYMENT AUTHORIZATIONS 1979-1982

	1979		1980		1981		1982	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Manag./Admin.	145	4.4	231	6.7	337	8.1	283	6.4
Nat'l.Sc/Eng/Math	210	6.4	161	4.7	235	5.6	250	5.7
Social Sciences	37	9.2	19	0.6	31	0.7	56	1.3
Religion	143	4.4	161	4.9	161	3.9	169	3.8
Teaching	388	11.9	419	12.2	561	13.5	700	15.9
Medicine & Health	121	3.7	152	4.4	162	3.9	159	3.6
Art/Lit/ Perf/Arts	1,026	31.5	968	28.2	914	21.9	1,115	25.3
Sports & Recreation	78	2.4	94	2.7	75	1.8	94	2.1
Clerical	56	1.7	75	2.2	76	1.8	58	1.3
Sales	33	1.0	58	1.7	63	1.5	52	1.2
Service	384	11.8	421	12.3	552	13.2	549	12.4
Farm/Hort/ Animal	255	7.8	240	7.0	300	7.2	339	7.7
Fishing/Trapping	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forestry/Logging	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-
Mining/Quarring	2	0.06	4	0.1	12	0.03	4	0.1
Metal/Mineral Process	18	0.6	18	0.5	23	0.6	13	0.3
Food Water Process	7	0.2	33	1.0	26	0.6	28	0.6
Machining	20	0.6	32	0.9	70	1.7	35	0.8
Prefab/ Assem./Repair	226	6.9	244	7.1	413	9.9	363	8.2
Construction	45	1.4	58	1.7	61	1.5	73	1.7
Transportation	16	0.5	17	0.5	17	0.4	21	0.5
Material Handling	7	0.2	2	0.06	16	0.4	8	0.2
Other Crafts	17	0.5	8	0.2	11	0.3	11	0.2
Not Classified	20	0.6	19	0.6	47	1.1	31	0.7
Not Stated	5	0.2	1	0.03	4	9.6	-	-
TOTAL	3,259	100.0	3,435	100.0	4,168	100.0	4,411	100.0

Table 36

INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA

DOMESTICS - HOMEWORKERS

LANDED AND NON-LANDED

1979-1982

CCDO	1979		1980		1981		1982	
	: Non-	:	: Non-	:	: Non-	:	: Non-	:
	Landed	Landed	Landed	Landed	Landed	Landed	Landed	Landed
6121-118 Domestic Cook	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	1
6142-110 Housekeeper	15	1	100	1	129	9	81	17
6142-130 Domestic Servant	5	-	13	-	60	1	76	5
6147-110 Babysitter	11	10	14	10	8	11	7	1
6147-114 Children's Nurse	-	-	4	1	6	1	24	2
Private Household								
6147-130 Parent's Helper	3	-	26	2	33	1	54	-
6149-110 Personal Servant	2	-	1	-	2	-	-	-
6149-114 Domestic Maid	164	16	66	16	46	9	36	4
TOTAL	200	27	226	30	285	22	278	30

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Source: CEIC LIDS and NIDS Magnetic Tapes.

Table 37

NON-LANDED IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
INSTITUTION OF STUDY - STUDENT AUTHORIZATIONS
1979-1982

<u>Name of Institution</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>
Other Primary	56	100	167	154
Winnipeg Adult Education	57	85	89	105
Winnipeg University College-Secondary	26	53	82	173
Vincent Massey	4	15	16	19
Miles MacDonald	4	9	25	45
Other Secondary	336	360	458	417
Assinaboine Community College	41	27	23	65
Keewatin Community College	1	-	-	-
Red River Community College	92	72	84	94
University of Manitoba	1,372	1,324	1,426	1,727
St. Boniface College	1	2	2	3
St. Andrews College	1	1	1	1
St. Pauls College	-	1	-	-
St. Johns College	-	-	-	1
University College	-	6	4	2
University of Winnipeg	199	178	251	466
Mennonite Brethren College	3	2	2	1
University of Brandon	57	63	155	346
Mennonite Bible College	4	7	15	18
Canadian Nazarene College	2	1	-	8
Winnipeg Bible Institute	14	11	15	14
Success Community College	32	21	13	22
Royal Winnipeg Ballet	17	28	31	39
Other Bible & Theology College	19	13	10	3
Other Hospital Business - Government	20	37	44	80
Other	<u>20</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>21</u>
TOTAL	2,382	2,429	2,927	3,824

Source: CEIC NIDS Magnetic Tapes.

Table 38

NON-LANDED IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
LEVEL OF STUDY - STUDENT AUTHORIZATIONS
1979-1982

	<u>1979</u>		<u>1980</u>		<u>1981</u>		<u>1982</u>	
	<u>#</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>%</u>
Primary	56	2.4	100	4.1	167	5.7	154	4.0
Secondary	427	17.9	517	21.3	663	22.7	749	19.6
Certificate/Diploma	214	9.0	159	6.6	156	5.3	227	5.9
Bachelor's	1,240	52.0	1,151	47.4	1,314	44.9	1,952	51.1
Master's	257	10.8	269	11.1	324	11.1	306	8.0
Doctorate	88	3.7	104	4.3	114	3.9	144	3.8
University Other	64	2.7	69	2.8	109	3.7	174	4.6
Other	36	1.5	58	2.4	80	2.7	112	2.0
TOTAL	2,382	100.0	2,429	100.0	2,927	100.0	3,824	100.0

Source: CEIC NIDS Magnetic Tapes

APPENDIX A

GLOSSARY

ASSISTED RELATIVES

An assisted relative is a member of the independent class who does not have enough points to qualify as an independent but receives additional points by having a relative in Canada who will undertake a sponsorship for him/her. Assisted relatives include siblings, parents and grandparents less than 60 years of age, married sons and daughters, nieces and nephews, aunts, uncles and grandchildren of the sponsor.

CONVENTION REFUGEES

A convention refugee is any person who, by reason of a well founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group or political opinion, is outside of the country of his/her nationality and is unable or, by reason of such fear is unwilling to avail himself/herself of the protection of that country, or not having a country of nationality, is outside the country of his/her former habitual residence and is unable or, by reason of such fear, unwilling to return to that country. Determination of convention refugee status is made on an individual basis by the Refugee Status Advisory Committee.

DESIGNATED CLASS

Many displaced and persecuted persons do not qualify under the United Nations refugee definition. As a result, Canadian immigration legislation provides that designated classes of these persons may be identified and assessed under relaxed immigrant selection criteria. Currently there are three designated classes: Eastern European self-exiles, Indochinese, and persons facing persecution in some Latin American countries.

EMPLOYMENT AUTHORIZATIONS

The Immigration Act requires that visitors who seek to take employment in Canada obtain employment authorizations abroad. Such authorizations will only be issued if they will not adversely effect employment opportunities for Canadian citizens or permanent residents in Canada. All foreign temporary workers must meet the general requirements for visitor admission, including obtaining a visa.

ENTREPRENEURS

As of January 1, 1984, an entrepreneur is a member of the independent class who must intend and be able to establish or purchase, or make substantial investment in the ownership of a business or commercial venture in Canada whereby employment opportunities will be created and continued for one or more Canadian citizens or permanent residents, other than the entrepreneur and his dependents, and the business or commercial venture must make a significant economic contribution and the entrepreneur must participate actively in the management of the business or commercial venture.

Prior to January 1, 1984, an entrepreneur was defined as an independent immigrant who intends to establish or purchase a substantial interest in a business in Canada that will employ more than five Canadian citizens or permanent residents, and who intends and has the ability to participate in the daily management of that business.

FAMILY CLASS

Family class immigration is designated to facilitate the reunification of Canadian citizens and permanent residents (landed immigrants) with their close relatives from abroad. The family class includes sponsored spouses, fiancé(e)s, unmarried children under 21, and parents or grandparents over 60.

IMMIGRATION CLASS

To help achieve the objectives of Canada's immigration policy as set out in Section 3 of the Immigration Act, the federal immigration Regulations provide for the admission of these broad groups of immigrants: the close relatives of persons already in Canada (Family Class); refugees and other victims of displacement and persecution (Refugee & Designated Class); and persons whose skills are required in the Canadian labour force (Independent Class).

INDEPENDENT CLASS

Independent immigrants are assessed according to the immigrant selection criteria (the "points system"), which measure the potential for successful establishment in Canada. Included among independent immigrants are retirees; entrepreneurs and self-employed persons with funds to buy or establish businesses which will result in the creation of jobs for Canadians; the assisted (more distant) relatives, who are assessed against economic selection criteria but who receive "points" because their family members already in Canada undertake to help them become established; and others selected for the labour market.

MINISTER'S PERMITS

The Immigration Act gives the federal Minister responsible for Immigration discretion to allow inadmissible or removable persons to come into or remain in Canada when warranted on humanitarian or compassionate grounds or in the national interest. The Minister's Permit will indicate whether or not the permit holder may take employment.

MINISTER'S PERMIT EXTENSIONS

Holders of Minister's Permits who have not obtained permanent residence status or not left Canada must obtain an extension to their Minister's Permit in order to remain in Canada.

NON-SELECTED WORKERS

All immigrants intending to work except for the principal applicants of the independent categories excluding also entrepreneurs, self-employed persons, and retirees.

NON-WORKERS

All working-age immigrants (16-65 years of age) not intending to work.

PRINCIPAL APPLICANTS

All immigrants whose names appear first on the C.E.I.C. landing documents (IMM1000's). Accompanied spouses and dependents are listed after the principal applicant.

SELF-EMPLOYED

As of January 1, 1984, a self-employed immigrant is a member of the independent class and must intend and be able to establish or purchase a business in Canada that will create an employment opportunity for that person; and the business must make a significant contribution to the economy, or to the cultural or artistic life of Canada.

Prior to January 1, 1984, a self-employed immigrant was defined as an immigrant who intends to establish a business in Canada that will employ five or fewer Canadian citizens or permanent residents, or who will contribute to the cultural and artistic life of Canada.

SELECTED WORKERS

All principal applicants destined to the labour force in the independent categories, excluding entrepreneurs, self-employed persons, and retirees.

STUDENT AUTHORIZATIONS

Persons wishing to take academic, professional or vocational training at any university, college or other authorized institution must obtain authorizations. In addition to compliance with statutory and other visitor requirements, a visitor's visa and a separate authorization is a prerequisite to admission to Canada for persons wishing to study in Canada.

WORKER

An immigrant between the ages of 15 and 65 who indicates an intention to work.

APPENDIX B

MISCELLANEOUS TABLES

Table 39

INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO CANADA AND THE PROVINCES
PERCENT CHANGE 1979 - 1982

	<u>1979-1980</u>	<u>1980-1981</u>	<u>1981-1982</u>
Newfoundland	-2.2	-11.3	-15.4
Prince Edward Island	-34.3	-33.7	+31.0
Nova Scotia	+21.0	-13.2	-10.6
New Brunswick	+5.4	-18.1	-24.0
Quebec	+15.4	-6.3	+1.0
Ontario	+19.8	-11.8	-3.4
Manitoba	+69.9	-30.2	-8.0
Saskatchewan	+30.5	-33.4	-11.5
Alberta	+47.4	+2.4	-7.0
British Columbia	+47.3	-9.9	-13.7
N.W. Territories/Yukon	-47.6	+84.4	-10.4
Canada	+27.7	-10.1	-5.8

Table 40

INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
TOP 15 PORT OF ENTRIES
FOUR YEAR TOTALS 1979-1982

PORT OF ENTRY	NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS	PERCENT OF TOTAL
Vancouver International Airport	6,056	26.9
*Winnipeg International Airport	3,040	13.5
**Toronto International Air Terminal 2	2,240	9.9
Longue Point	2,006	8.9
Griesbach	1,937	8.6
Toronto International Air Terminal 1	1,916	8.5
Winnipeg	1,504	6.7
Mirabel International Airport	1,476	6.6
Emerson	1,124	5.0
Edmonton International Airport	299	1.3
Montreal International Airport	231	1.0
Calgary International Airport	177	0.8
Brandon	123	0.5
Thompson	87	0.4
Victoria Airport	76	0.3
Top 15 Total	22,292	99.0
TOTAL IMMIGRATION	22,520	100.0

* No Entries in 1982

INDOCHINESE

* Entries in 1979 & 1980 ONLY

MOVEMENT

Source: CEIC LIDS Magnetic Tape

Table 41

INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
PROVINCES OF ENTRY
PERCENTAGE OF LANDINGS FOR FOUR YEAR TOTALS 1979-1982

	<u>PERCENT OF TOTAL</u>
British Columbia	27.2
Manitoba	26.1
Ontario	18.4
Quebec	7.6
All Other Provinces	3.1
Special Ports*	17.5

*Longue Point and Griesbach were established as ports of entry specifically for Indochinese Refugee Movement.

Source: CEIC LIDS Magnetic Tapes.

Table 42

INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
LANDINGS BY TOP FIVE MOVEMENTS 1979-1982

1979	No.	%	1980	No.	%
Regular Movement	2,795	61.8	Regular Move	4,856	63.2
Small Boat Escapees	1,071	23.7	Small Boat Escapees	1,956	25.3
Thai Overland Refugees	419	9.3	Thai Overland Refugees	521	6.5
Chilean	44	1.0	E. Europe Self-Exiled	255	3.3
Convention Refugees	31	0.7	Pagoda-Vietnam	36	0.5
Top Five	4,360	96.4	Top Five	7,614	99.1

1981	No.	%	1982	No.	%
Regular Movement	4,550	84.5	Regular Movement	3,795	77.0
Small Boat Escapees	426	7.9	E. Europe Self-Exiled	577	11.7
E. Europe Self-Exiled	215	4.0	Small Boat Escapees	300	6.1
Thai Overland Refugees	139	2.6	Thai Overland Refugees	58	1.2
Convention Refugees	16	0.3	Convention Refugees	50	1.0
Top Five	5,346	99.3	Top Five	4,780	96.9

Source: CEIC LIDS Magnetic Tapes.

Table 43

INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
TOP TEN SOURCE COUNTRIES

<u>1973</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>%</u>
Philippines	1,135	17.1	Philippines	1,578	21.3
Britain	757	11.4	Great Britain	1,292	17.9
U.S.A.	753	11.4	U.S.A.	772	10.4
Hong Kong	689	10.4	Portugal	637	8.6
Portugal	623	9.4	India	419	5.6
India	332	5.0	Hong Kong	388	5.2
Trinidad/Tobago	252	3.8	Trinidad/Tobago	195	2.6
Guyana	131	2.0	Netherlands	150	2.0
Mexico	125	1.9	Germany	136	1.8
Jamaica	125	1.9	Greece	129	1.7
Top Ten	4,924	74.4	Top Ten	5,696	76.7
TOTAL	6,261		TOTAL	7,423	

<u>1975</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>%</u>
Great Britain	1,641	23.0	Philippines	791	14.4
Philippines	941	13.2	Great Britain	732	13.3
U.S.A.	727	10.2	U.S.A.	650	11.8
Portugal	318	4.5	Hong Kong	306	5.6
India	290	4.0	Chile	291	5.3
Hong Kong	277	3.9	India	275	5.0
Argentina	227	3.2	Portugal	219	4.0
Germany	166	2.3	Argentina	201	3.6
Chile	161	2.3	Italy	174	2.8
Netherlands	157	2.2	Germany	157	2.8
Top Ten	4,905	68.8	Top Ten	3,796	68.9
TOTAL	7,134		TOTAL	5,509	

Source: CEIC LIDS Magnetic Tapes.

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Table 44

INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
TOP TEN SOURCE COUNTRIES

<u>1977</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>%</u>
Philippines	991	19.5	Philippines	591	16.5
Great Britain	569	11.2	U.S.A.	348	9.7
U.S.A.	554	11.0	Great Britain	336	9.4
India	236	4.7	India	197	5.5
Hong Kong	219	4.3	Chile	171	4.8
Portugal	214	4.2	Portugal	167	4.7
Chile	174	3.4	Hong Kong	156	4.4
Argentina	171	3.4	Italy	118	3.3
Italy	164	3.2	Germany	117	3.3
Germany	125	2.5	Argentina	94	2.6
Top Ten	3,417	67.6	Top Ten	2,295	64.2
TOTAL	5,058		TOTAL	3,574	

Source: CEIC LIDS Magnetic Tapes.

Table 45

INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
MARITAL STATUS PERCENTAGES 1979-1982

<u>MARITAL STATUS</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>
Single	52.3	57.3	50.5	48.2
Married	42.5	38.1	44.3	45.5
Widowed	4.0	3.4	3.9	4.2
Divorced	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.7
Separated	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4

Table 46

INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
FAMILY STATUS PERCENTAGES 1979-1982

Principal Applicants	50.0	48.1	49.5	53.1
Spouses	15.0	14.3	16.8	16.6
Dependents	35.0	37.6	33.7	30.3

Source: CEIC LIDS Magnetic Tapes

Table 47

1982 INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS OF SELECTED AND NON-SELECTED WORKERS
BY INTENDED MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP

Educational Qualifications (Percentage)

Major Occupational Groups	None		: Secondary or Less		: Certificate & Diplomas		: Bachelor's Degree		: Master's & Doctorate	
	Selected	:Non-Sel.	:Selected	Non-Sel.	:Selected	:Non-Sel.	:Selected	:Non-Sel.	:Selected	:Non-Sel.
Manag. / Admin.	-	-	3.9	0.3	7.9	1.6	12.3	4.8	5.8	1.8
Nat'l Sc./Eng./Math	-	-	1.9	1.5	18.2	6.9	40.0	26.5	36.2	35.7
Social Sciences	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	1.3	4.8	5.8	7.1
Religion	-	-	-	-	1.0	0.2	7.1	-	10.1	3.6
Teaching	-	-	-	0.4	2.0	3.6	2.6	14.8	14.5	17.9
Medicine & Health	-	-	3.4	1.1	9.9	8.5	20.0	9.0	24.6	17.9
Art/Lit./Perf. Arts	-	-	1.0	0.6	4.4	1.2	2.6	3.8	1.4	3.6
Sports & Recreation	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.6	-	-	1.8
Clerical	-	-	7.7	12.9	5.4	10.7	2.6	11.1	-	-
Sales	-	10.0	2.4	4.1	1.5	1.0	1.3	3.2	-	-
Service	100.0	10.0	13.0	8.4	5.4	5.3	5.2	-	-	-
Farm/Hort./Animal	-	10.0	8.2	6.2	5.0	2.4	0.6	0.5	1.4	-
Fishing/Trapping	-	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forestry/Logging	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Table continued . . .

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Continued...

Educational Qualification (Percentages)

Major Occupational Groups	None		Secondary or Less		Certificate & Diplomas		Bachelor's Degree		Master's & Doctorate	
	Selected	Non-Sel.	Selected	Non-Sel.	Selected	Non-Sel.	Selected	Non-Sel.	Selected	Non-Sel.
Mining/Quarling	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.5	-	-
Metal/Mineral Process	-	-	1.0	1.4	0.5	0.4	-	0.5	-	-
Food/Wood Process.	-	5.0	5.8	2.0	1.5	1.2	-	0.5	-	-
Machining	-	-	5.8	3.6	15.0	7.7	1.3	-	-	-
Prefab./Assem./Repair	-	10.0	27.5	12.3	11.0	1.6	1.3	3.2	-	-
Construction	-	5.0	4.3	6.8	4.5	9.8	-	2.1	-	-
Transportation	-	-	1.4	3.1	0.5	2.0	0.6	-	-	-
Material Handling	-	10.0	-	2.1	0.5	1.0	-	-	-	-
Other Crafts	-	-	0.5	0.4	1.5	0.4	-	-	-	-
Not Classified	-	25.0	12.1	32.3	4.5	20.2	0.6	14.8	-	10.7
Not Stated	-	10.0	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Number	1	20	207	796	203	505	155	189	69	56
Percent Group	0.2	1.3	32.6	51.2	32.0	32.5	24.4	12.1	10.9	3.6

1. Includes the categories trade certificates and diplomas, non-university certificate and diplomas, and those with some university but no degree.

2. Includes the categories with Bachelors' Degrees and those with some post graduate studies.

Source: CEIC LIDS Magnetic Tapes.

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POOR

QUALITY

ORIGINAL